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62-47
Descriptive Catalogue

Farm and Garden

Seeds



— 1914 —

RUDY-PATRICK SEED Co.

1306-1308 West Eighth Street,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

A SATISFIED CUSTOMER

will remember Quality longer than Price. We make your Interests ours, in both Quality and Price.



THE NAME

Royal Quality SEEDS



stands for the Best Obtainable.

We call Special Attention to our
Grass and Field Seed Department
on Pages 29 to 31, incl.

Our POULTRY FEED
cannot be surpassed.

See Page 33.



Rudy-Patrick Seed Co.,
1306 and 1308 West Eighth
Station "A" Post Office

SOME REASONS WHY SEEDS DON'T GROW.

READ CAREFULLY—From time immemorial there has been more or less complaint of garden and flower seeds not growing. We are aware of the fact that there are some poor seeds sold, but we are absolutely certain that very much of the complaint about seeds not growing is not due to poor seeds nearly so much as it is to the seasons and, more particularly the very careless manner in which seeds are planted. We cannot make it too emphatic here, that if seeds are planted in season, soil well prepared and tenderly cared for when they are small and tender, that three-fourths of all the complaints of seed failures would be done away with.

Preparation of Soil.

Of course, the first thing to do is to get good seeds. Our Seeds may be depended on; as every variety and kind that we put on the market are tested very carefully. The second thing to do and which is of very great importance, is to put the soil in proper condition. If the soil be wet and heavy, it should be thoroughly drained. There is more danger of too much water than too little. Every man who wants a good garden should prepare the soil in the fall, any time before it is frozen up. Clean off all the rubbish and burn, thoroughly manure the surface and spade under. The freezing of the winter will put the soil in prime condition.

COMMON SENSE—We are certain that if gardeners and farmers will exercise just good, ordinary common horse sense, put their ground in thorough condition, drain well, be careful not to plant too early or too late, putting in those seeds that should go in early, first, and waiting until the season warms up for the other varieties; keep the crust broken after hard beating rains, then two-thirds of the failure in seed planting will be overcome.

TOO DEEP—As a rule nearly all garden seeds, sweet corn, and especially flower seeds, are planted too deep. Seeds should not be covered more than three or four times their thickness with soil.

FLOWER SEEDS — Flower seeds should not be planted (except Sweet Peas, which should be planted as soon as possible), until the ground is thoroughly warmed and the heavy, beating rains of spring are over. Take the utmost pains and thoroughly pulverize and make exceedingly fine the soil. As a rule, sow the smaller seeds on top of the ground and not in little furrows. Take a box of very fine soil and sift the soil over them with the hand. It will require but very little soil to do this.

EARLY PLANTING—This is another fruitful source of seeds not coming up. There are some seeds that can be planted as early as you can get them in the ground, in the spring, with perfect safety, while others must be planted much later. Smooth Peas, Radish, Lettuce, Beet and Onion Seed, may be planted quite early, while Wrinkled Peas, Beans, all kinds of Vine Seed and Sweet Corn should not be planted until the danger of freezing is past, and when the ground has become well warmed up. Vine seeds should not be planted until almost the 1st of May in this latitude; beans not much before the 20th of April.

Prices in this Catalogue include postage up to and including One Pound of any variety of seed except Peas, Beans, Corn, and Onion Sets, which will be mailed at rate of One Pound for 8 cents or 15 cts. per Qt. Cartons will be mailed at rate of 3 Cartons for 10 cts. Field and Grass Seed, Seed Corn, Poultry Feed and Supplies, also, Garden Tools, will be shipped at customer's expense either by freight or express.

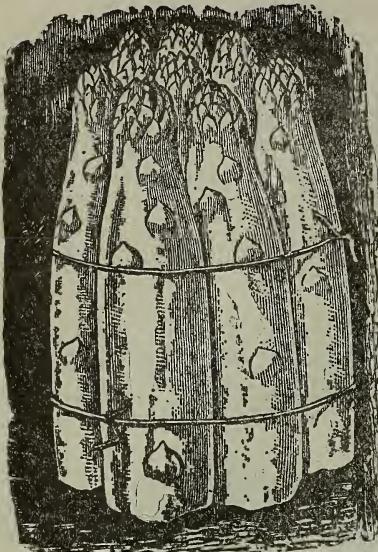
GUARANTEE AND DISCLAIMER.

Complaints are frequently made that seeds do not grow and are not good. This very often may be attributed to other causes than to the quality and vitality of the seed. There are contingencies arising to prevent even the best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil; insects and worms of all descriptions destroying the plants as soon as or before they appear; wet weather, cold weather, frosts, chemical changes in the seeds induced by temperature, etc. For the above reasons, we cannot guarantee seeds under any circumstances.

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

ASPARAGUS.



Conover Colossal—The most approved and standard sort; large; Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Columbian Mammoth White—A choice variety; stalks white good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Roots—2-year-old, 75c per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

ARTICHOKE.

CULTURE—Deep rich sandy loam with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and when large enough, transplant into rows three to four feet apart and two feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. Cover with litter when cold weather commences, first tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in spring fork in a dressing of manure. It is an excellent vegetable and easily grown, thriving in any situation, providing the heads are cut off and used as they get ready.

French Globe—The standard and best variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$3.00.

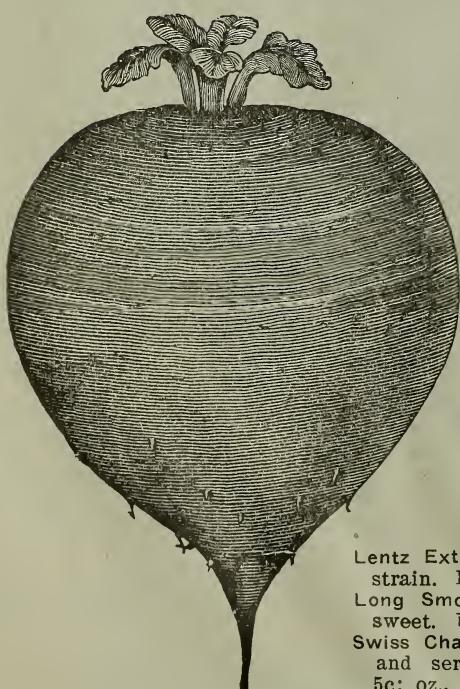
Jerusalem Artichoke—Tubers only; used for pickling and stock. Lb., 20c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00.

BEET.

Ready for Table Use in 40 to 60 Days.

Garden Beets for Table Use.

CULTURE—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession up to the first weeks in July. For general crop, sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills, one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up, thin to from four to six inches. The young beets, pulled out of the rows, are excellent used as Spinach.



Crosby's Egyptian—An extra early dark blood, round, not flat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c.

Crimson Globe—Fine shape, smooth, dark red skin, rich deep crimson flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c.

Detroit Dark Red—Very choice, deep red; fine shaped beet; see cut. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c.

Dewing Early—Of fine form, flavor and good for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c.

Early Turnip Bassano—Grows to a large size, tops large, flesh pink, zoned with white; very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c.

Early Blood Turnip—Dark red and of fine flavor; productive, standard sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c.

Edmand Blood Turnip—A market gardener's strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin and very dark flesh of best quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c.

Extra Early Egyptian—Very early and dark blood color, rather flat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c.

Extra Early Eclipse—Very early; round rooted and dark red; one of the very best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c.

Half Long Blood—Fine dark strain; distinct variety; smooth and handsome. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c.

Lentz Extra Early Turnip—A large small top, round beet, fine strain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c.

Long Smooth Blood—A good late variety; dark red; tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c.

Swiss Chard or Silver—Cultivated for its leaves; mid rib, stewed and served as asparagus; the rest, served as spinach. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c.

BEET—Mangel, Wurzel, Sugar, Etc.

MAMMOTH
LONG RED
MANGEL

CULTURE—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and sub-soil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich stable manure. Sow in May or June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eighteen inches in rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high at the rate of 200 pounds. Complete manure, 200 pounds bone flour and 400 pounds salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel-Wurzel should be heaped to a height of perhaps six feet on a dry, sloping situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases, should be replaced by about six inches of either salt, hay, straw, sea weed, or even corn stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from four to five pounds per acre.

Prices for large quantities on application.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel—Very large, selected strain, the largest and finest roots. The standard. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

Long Yellow Mangel-Wurzel—Good main crop sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

Orange Globe Mangel-Wurzel—Of distinct shape; one of the most productive; hardy, vigorous. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

Golden Tankard Mangel-Wurzel—A bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive; tops small, roots large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

Red Globe Mangel-Wurzel—Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

Lane's Sugar—For sugar making or stock feed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

Vilmorin Improved Sugar—A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar-producing beet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

Klein Wanzleben—Larger than Vilmorin; good sugar beet; very hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

BEANS—Dwarf Wax Beans.

Ready for Use in 35 to 40 Days.

Davis White Wax—Very hardy, productive, long pods, very handsome, rustless, fine shipper, best canner; in all points the best Wax. Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

Golden Wax—Best known Wax bean; very early, fine podded. Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$7.50.

German Black Wax—Has great merit, very tender and best quality. Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$7.50.

Pencil Pod Wax—A new wax-podded bean, early, hardy, very prolific and of excellent quality. Pods are long, straight and round, like a pencil, of a bright yellow color, tender, brittle and absolutely stringless. The seeds are long, round and rather small; color black. Pkt., 10c; pt., 30c; qt., 50c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

Improved Prolific Black Wax—Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless, and of fine quality. Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

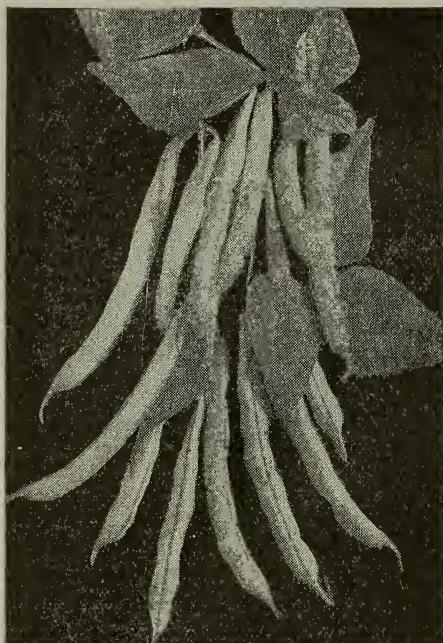


Golden Wax

BEANS—Continued.

Refugee Wax—A perfect Refugee with long, round yellow wax pods; suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder. Cartons, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

Wardwell Kidney Wax—Extra early; purely wax, pods long, flat and remarkably free from rust. Cartons, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.



Royal Round Pod Purple Wax

DWARF, OR SNAP BEAN.

Green Podded—Ready for Use in 30 to 40 Days.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—A very hardy, stocky vine, pods long, round and green in color, of exceptionally fine quality and stringless throughout its entire growth. About a week earlier than Red Valentine and much more prolific. Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$7.50.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod—This new bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to edible condition two to three days earlier than Valentine. This advances the Stringless Green Pod to the first rank among table beans. Pods are stringless—absolutely so—the pods breaking as short and free as pipe stems; enormously productive. Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

Dwarf Horticultural—Late and productive; fine either shelled or green. Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

Early Mohawk—Long, flat and straight pods; very hardy. Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

Extra Early Red Valentine—Early strain of this popular round pod bean, nothing superior to this in Snaps among the green podded sorts, many prefer to Wax varieties. Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

Tennessee Green Pod—This dwarf snap bean, although new to the Seed Trade, has for several years been grown in the South, and, wherever known is freely spoken of in terms of highest praise. Vine prolific, foliage dark green with leaves large and crumpled. Pods long, flat, irregular in shape, bright green and of most excellent quality. Seed medium size, oval, yellowish brown in color. Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

Long Yellow Six Weeks—Early; the leading market sort; full, flat, green pods; good quality. Carton, 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

Refugee, or 1,000-to-1—Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod. Carton, 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

Prolific Tree—(Navy)—The most prolific bean known, bean not large, but fine shape; cooks easy. Carton, 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

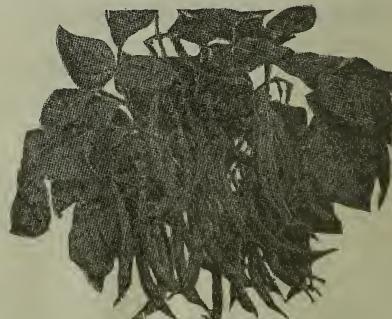
Currie's Rust-Proof Wax—Vigorous and hardy; productive. Carton, 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

Challenge Black Wax—An extra early strain of the Dwarf Black Wax. Carton, 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

**ROYAL ROUND POD
PURPLE WAX BEAN.**

Description—Plant large, without runners; generally drooping with fruit-laden branches, and spreading when fully grown. The season is early; the leaf is large, medium green; wide across leaflets; pods are very round and yellow in color; very brittle, stringless, without fibre and unsurpassed in quality. Owing to its being a prolific Bean and as tender as the Crystal White Wax, it will be much in demand by the market gardeners, or those wanting a first class, round pod, wax bean. In twenty-five years of experience as growers, we have never found anything to compare with it.

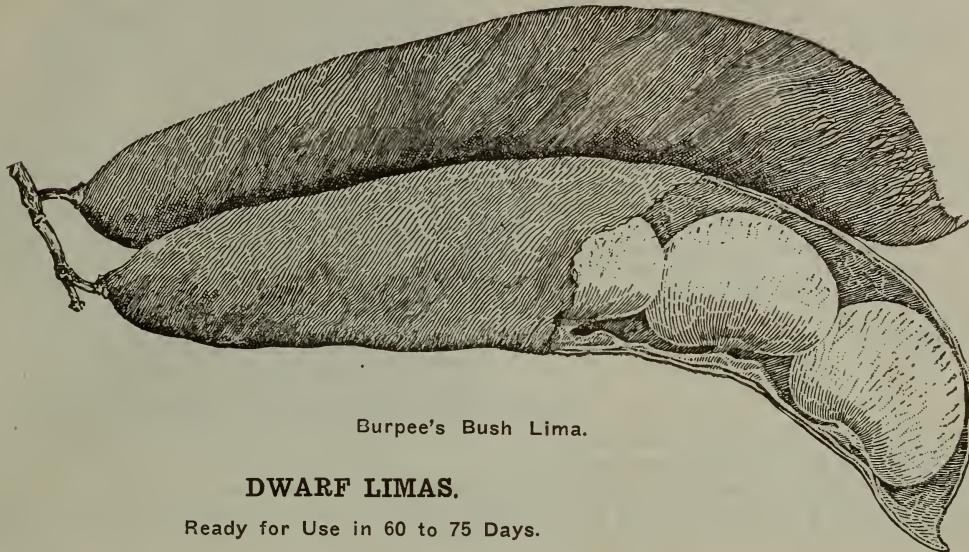
Price: Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.

BEANS—Continued.

Black Valentine—This excellent variety is a great improvement over the old standard early Red Valentine, being one-third longer than that variety, with pods perfectly round and straight and of excellent quality. It also has the additional advantage of being suitable for both early and late planting and is extremely hardy. It will withstand early and late frost, is an excellent shipper, a large yielder, and of very handsome appearance. Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.



Burpee's Bush Lima.

DWARF LIMAS.

Ready for Use in 60 to 75 Days.

Burpee Bush Lima—A bush form of the large Pole Lima, the beans being large and flat, like those of that variety. It is very productive and its dwarf character is well established. Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00.

Henderson's Bush Lima or Sieva—Productive; a very early bean. Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00.

Dreer's Bush—Immensely productive; may be used as a shell bean or snap bean; broad, flat pods. Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.50.

POLE, OR RUNNING

Ready for Use in 70 to 90 Days.

Large White Lima—Largely grown and highly esteemed. Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00.

King of the Garden Lima—Large in pod and bean; productive. Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00.

Dreer Lima—Thick and of fine quality; early variety. Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00.

Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry—Showy; excellent either as a snap or shell bean. Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

Speckled Cut-Short or Corn Hill—Used for planting among corn, one of the best. Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

Dutch Case Knife—Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled. Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

Scarlet Runner—A popular English Pole Bean; very ornamental. Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

White Crease Back—Long, round, stringless pod; fleshy and tender. Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead)—Pods green, very long, very prolific. Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

Lazy White—Great favorite; pod from four to six inches long, stringless, rich, buttery flavor; beans are white and make a fine shell bean; pods remain green and tender long. Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.



BROCCOLI.

CULTURE—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way when the plants are about four inches high. Cultivate the same as cabbage, in rich soil. Use the same remedy for insect attacks as are recommended for cabbage. The following are sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally; they are excellent and deserve much wider culture than is usual in this country.

Early White Cape—Best flavor; very hardy; small. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Early Purple Cape—The very best; large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CULTURE—Sow in May in the same manner as Cauliflower and transplant in July, one foot apart, in the rows, which should be one and one-half feet apart. In gardens, both large and small, Brussels Sprouts are, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. The real sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. These are the sort which cooks prefer. They strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth like the tenderest Cauliflower, and are equally as good.

Improved Half Dwarf—The very best and surest strains. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Improved Dwarf—Compact heads of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

CHERVIL.

CULTURE—Cultivate and use the curled variety of Chervil, like Parsley. Sow at any time in the spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart, in well prepared ground. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

Curled—The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews and for garnishing, same as Parsley. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

CHICORY.

Chicory is cultivated chiefly for its roots, which are dried and used as a substitute or flavoring ingredient for coffee. The leaves, when blanched, are also esteemed as a salad. Cultivate as recommended for Carrots.

Long Rooted Madgeburg—Roots are the Chicory. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

GARDEN CARROTS.

Ready for Table in 60 to 80 Days.

Early Horn—Very early variety, small root; excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

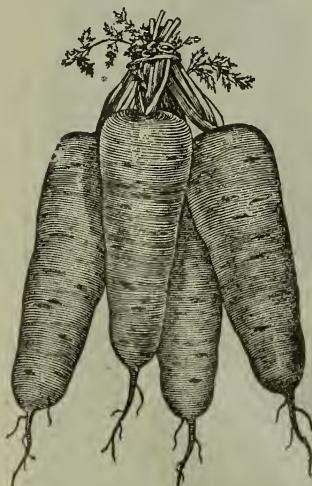
French Early Forcing—Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Half-Long Stump Rooted, Chantenay Strain—Style of Nantes; has broader shoulder. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Half-Long Danvers—Thick, of good quality and exceedingly productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Large White Belgian—Very large; excellent stock Carrot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

Oxheart or Half-Long Guerande—This is one of the most valuable of recent introduction either for family or market; most beautiful shape and rich orange color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.



Danvers Half-Long

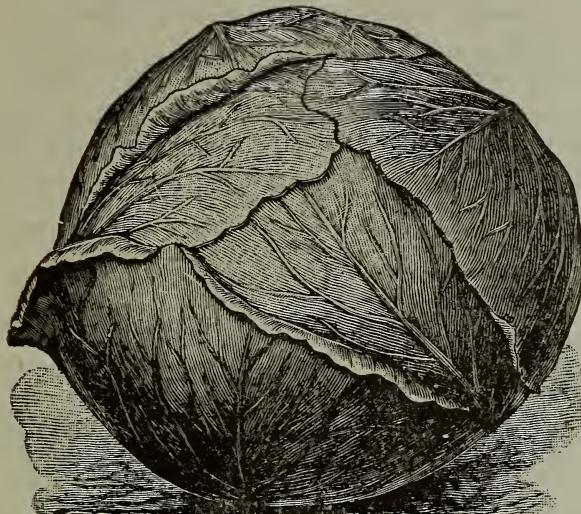


Long Orange

Improved Long Orange—The most popular of the older sorts for farm use on mellow soil. An improvement obtained by years of careful selections of the best formed and deepest colored roots of the old Long Orange. Roots comparatively shorter than the Long Orange and smoother, but so uniform and true that the bulk of the crop will be greater. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

CABBAGE.

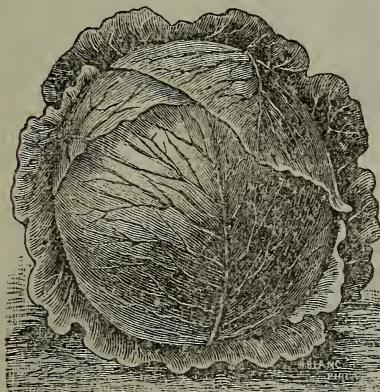
Ready for Use in 75 to 110 Days.



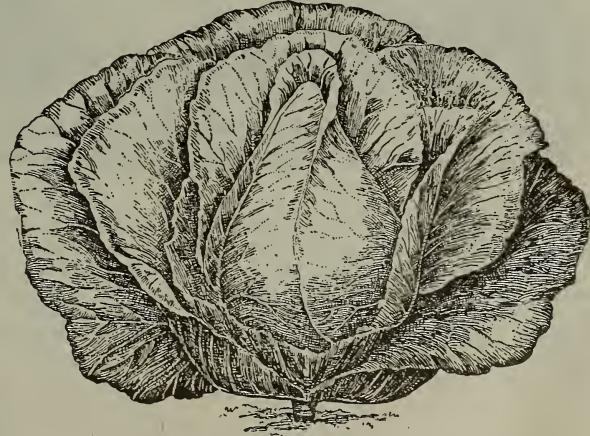
Hollander or Danish Ball Head.

application is sufficient, unless the stuff is washed off clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads. the young plants, sift fine air-slacked lime or tobacco dust over them as soon as they appear above the ground.

Ettampe—A fine extra early small French sort, with pointed heads; very solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.



Premium Late Flat Dutch



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

All Head—The very best second-early, fine flat heads, very hard, solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Early Jersey Wakefield—Well-known and most valuable for early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Early Winningstadt—A standard second-early variety; pointed heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Early Flat Dutch—A remarkably fine strain; a sure header; the head weighing from ten to twelve pounds, most valuable for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Henderson's Early Summer—A superior second-early sort, produces large and solid heads of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Selected All Seasons—One of the finest for second-early or late, growing to a large size, quickly and surely; the true sure header. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.90.

Fottler Brunswick—Good, solid heads, either for second-early or late. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.90.

Filder Kraut—Pointed head, fine for kraut. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.90.

Premium Late Flat Dutch—Also a valuable main crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Mam. Rock Red—Very large, solid, red heads, the finest strain of red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

WE CARRY THE FINEST STRAINS OF AMERICAN LONG ISLAND GROWN CABBAGE SEED. MARKET GARDENERS CAN DEPEND ON PLANTS FROM OUR SEED HEADING.

CULTURE—Soil for Cabbage should be a rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. In a month, the plants will be in condition to transplant to cold frames, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way and from twelve to fifteen inches the other, according to the variety. For late or winter crops, the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case, they are set in rows, 2 by 3 feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. To destroy the green worm that is so destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in twelve quarts of water, then take a short-handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution and sprinkle the plants well." One by heavy rains. The liquid being perfectly

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by heavy rains. The liquid being perfectly

To prevent the turnip flea from attacking

the young plants, sift fine air-slacked lime or tobacco dust over them as soon as they appear above the ground.

CABBAGE—Continued.

Large or Charleston Wakefield—This is a selection from the best extra early Jersey Wakefield, which will average about 50 per cent larger. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Early York—Heads small, heart-shaped, firm and tender. Can be planted 15 to 18 inches apart. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

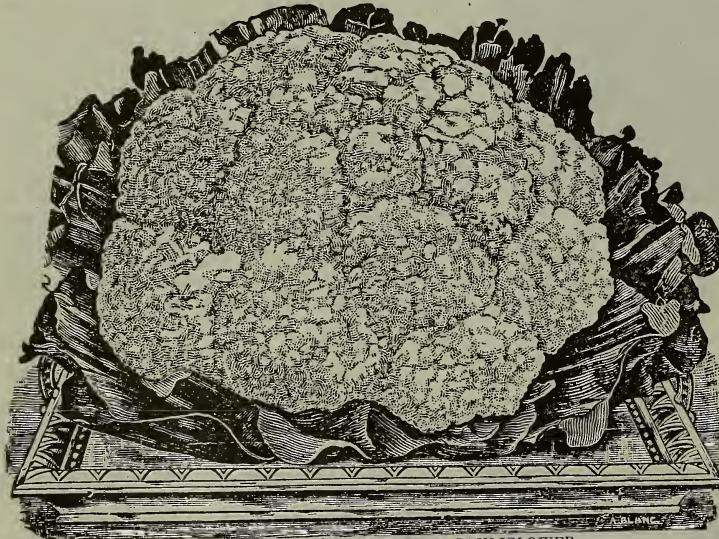
Hollander—One of the hardiest in cultivation; quite a distinct variety; medium size, round, very solid, extra keeper, best of quality. Our seed is from a very reliable Danish grower. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.75.

Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead—The largest Cabbage known, weighing in some instances over fifty pounds; under good cultivation, acres have been grown where the heads would average thirty pounds each. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Genuine Sure-Head—Never fails to make a large, fine head, with few outer leaves; fine grower; flat Drumhead. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

St. Louis Late Market Garden—A very fine late first cabbage; a very sure header, especially fine for Southern trade. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Danish Ball Head—A good main crop variety; popular with many of the gardeners. Similar to Holland, but not so uniform in heading. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.75.



HENDERSON'S SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER.

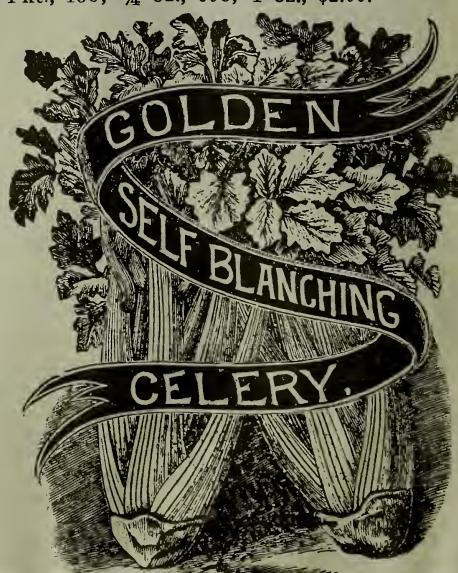
about 100 degrees, take a large spoon, or something that will hold the 100th part of a gallon, and pour the liquid against the stalk of the plant just above the ground.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt—Short stem; very fine. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c; 1 oz., \$2.00.

Henderson's Early Snowball—Without doubt, the best of Cauliflowers. Our seed is of the very finest strain, grown for us in Denmark, and sure to make a fine solid head. Don't buy cheap Cauliflower seed. There is no seed in which quality counts so much. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 70c; 1 oz., \$2.50.

CELERY.

CULTURE—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills eight or ten inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in, if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed leaf, they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out in beds or trenches. The bed should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the North, a month or six weeks later in the Southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches—we say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants may be set in a single



Golden Self-Blanching

CELERY—Continued.

row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in case the plants are in a compact form, to be covered for the winter where they grow. When grown in beds this way, the rows should be one foot apart, and the plants about eight inches apart in the rows. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times, and in doing this, care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. In field culture, the plants are set on the surface in rows four feet apart, when the celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and two feet apart when the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set six inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground, one foot wide and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the celery. The plants are then lifted and set close together until the whole quantity is stored. The edges of the trench should be made sloping; from the tops of the plants. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw and place boards on top. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during the winter for use or sale as required.

Improved White Plume—Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early and extensively grown for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Golden Self-Blanching—A grand solid variety, on the style of the White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c

Giant Pascal—An easily blanched and fine-keeping large sort, of excellent flavor; superior for late use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

CORN SALAD, OR FETTICUS.

CULTURE—Sow during August or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it in slightly to insure germination. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before winter, cover thinly with straw or leaves.

Large Seeded—The best variety for family use; makes delicious salad; used during the winter as substitute for Lettuce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

COLLARDS.

CULTURE—Sow seed as for Cabbage in June, July and August for succession; transplant when one month old in rows a foot apart each way and hoe often.

Georgia Grown or Southern—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

CRESS.

CULTURE—Sow thickly in shallow drills every two or three weeks. It is useful, not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Water Cress should be sown in damp soil, or if a stream of water can be utilized, it would be much finer. It will also thrive in damp hot-beds. Rightly managed, its culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with the Water Cress seed a strip four inches wide on the outer margin of a hot-bed, inside the frame (where it is always cool). This will be found a satisfactory method of obtaining it early.

Curled or Pepper Grass—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

True Water—Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00.

SWEET, OR SUGAR CORN.

Market gardeners and private planters will do well to consider that our Northern grown seed will give them earlier corn than will seed of the same varieties grown farther south. Our seed is thoroughly tested before it leaves our hands.

Don't Plant Sweet Corn Deep.

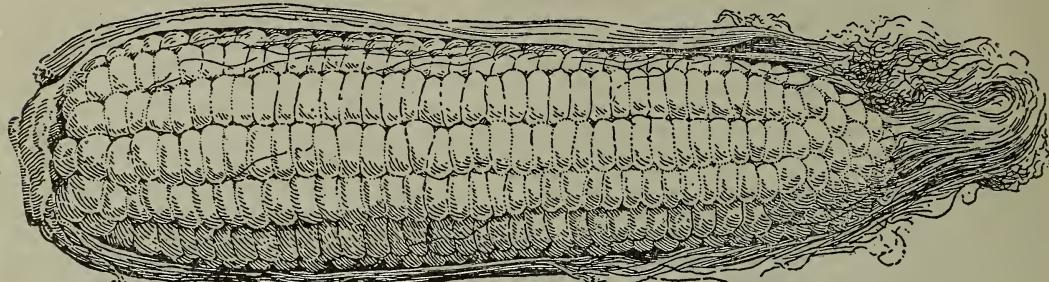
Sweet Corn should not be planted over one inch deep; most people plant two or three inches deep—most sure to rot. Also do not plant too early. Not as early as field corn.

WHITE MEXICAN—Do you know the marvelous sweetness of the old Black Mexican? You like its taste, but dislike its color. Well, we have something finer in every way, superior in sweetness, a pure ivory-white color, large as the Minnesota, earlier than the Cory. It was ready for table use this year in 55 days. Originated in Fort Dodge, Ia. We know of nothing its equal for the market gardener. If you want the finest market gardener's corn known, plant White Mexican. Carton, 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

CORN—Continued.

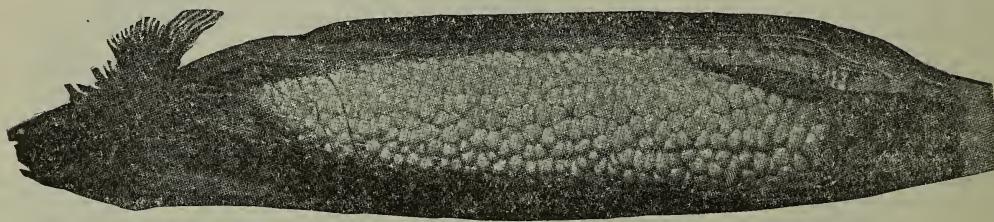
EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

From 55 to 65 Days.



Golden Bantam.

Golden Bantam—Of extreme hardness; can be planted earlier than any other true sweet corn, and will then produce the earliest supply of ears for the table. Extra fine quality. Pkt., 5c; pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.



Country Gentleman

Peep of Day—This most valuable sort is of Minnesota origin, and is not only early, but one of the best. The stalks grow from three to four feet high. Ears average from five to six inches in length and are of perfect form. Carton, 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

Extra Early Adams—Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for early use. Carton, 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00.

SECOND EARLY, OR INTERMEDIATE.

From 65 to 80 Days.

Minnesota—Nearly as early as Marblehead; dwarf growth, standard. Carton, 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

Perry Hybrid—Very early and of large size; most valuable for market. Carton, 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

Shaker Early—Very large, white grain and quite early. Carton, 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

Early Crosby—Matures after the Minnesota; fair sized ears of good quality. Carton, 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

Early Adams—Not a sugar corn, but grown extensively all over the country for market purposes. Carton, 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00.

Early Champion—A new and very desirable sort; ears nearly as large as Evergreen; pure white; only a few days later than Minnesota; very fine for market gardeners. Carton, 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

Early Evergreen—By careful selection for a series of years we have produced an early strain of this corn, earlier by six to eight days. Carton, 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

Early Mammoth—Very large and not very late. Carton, 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

Black Mexican—Very sweet and of superior flavor; grains black. Carton, 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

GENERAL CROP, OR LATE VARIETIES.

From 85 to 90 Days.

Stowell Evergreen—Remains a long time, and is highly prized; one of the most popular varieties. Carton, 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

Late Mammoth—Rank in growth, large ears, rich and sweet. Carton, 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

Country Gentleman—Same as Ne Plus Ultra, but with large ears of delicious quality. Carton, 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

THE BEST VARIETIES OF POP CORN.

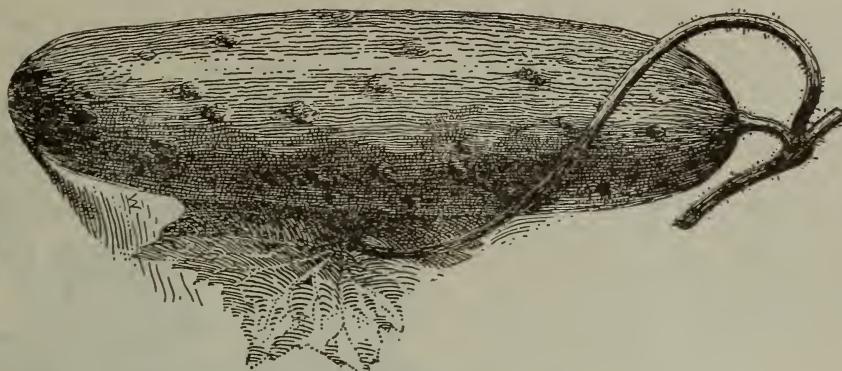
Rice—A very productive variety. Ears short, kernels long and pointed. A splendid popping sort; the most salable among the retail dealers. Qt., 20c; pk., 70c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.50; bu., \$2.50.

White Pearl—Smooth, small grain, ears 4 or 5 inches long, seven-eighths to one and one-eighth inches in diameter. Qt., 20c; pk., 70c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.50; bu., \$2.50.

Golden Queen—Ears of large size, and the kernels pop to over an inch in diameter. One of the best and most prolific varieties grown. Qt., 20c; pk., 70c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.50; bu., \$2.50.

WHITE SPINE CUCUMBER.

Ready for Use in 40 to 60 Days.



White Spine.

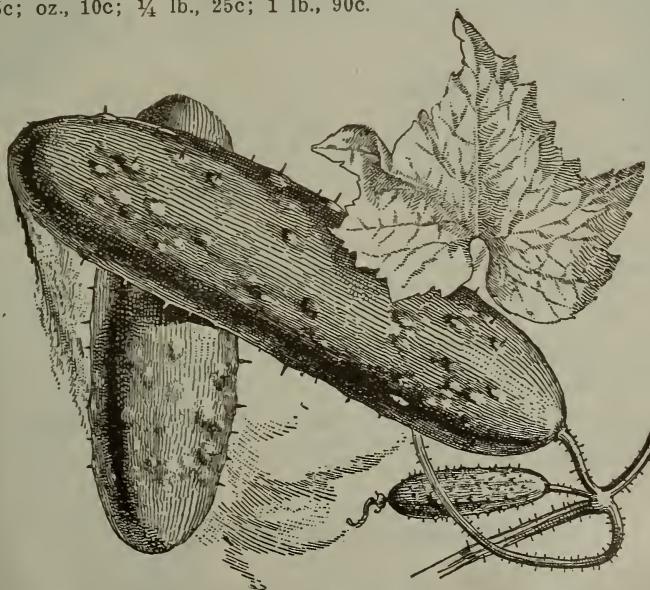
Arlington White Spine—A selection from the White Spine, being more pointed at each end, the young fruits are usually crisp and tender, and are of very dark green color, so that the variety is considered by name to be the best for small pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Cool and Crisp—Straight, long, slim, dark green; fine for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

The Davis Perfect Cucumber—An excellent cucumber for both outdoor use and forcing. It is a carefully selected strain of the extra long White Spine type made by a veteran outdoor and greenhouse grower of cucumbers. Its valuable points are length, slimness and its dark green color. It is a very vigorous sort and resists blight longer than most long sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

Boston Pickling—A favorite eastern sort of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

Chicago Pickling—Very popular in Chicago market. Color deep green, medium size, prominent spines. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.



Chicago Pickle

Early Short Green (Or Early Frame)—Good for pickling, productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

Early Green Cluster—Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

Early White Spine—Early, and good for pickling or table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

Evergreen—Very early and prolific; retains its fine deep green color in all stages of growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Improved White Spine—Well flavored and of medium size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

Long Green—Long and crisp, a popular and reliable variety for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

ENDIVE.

CULTURE—Sow in June, July and August, cover lightly, when up thin out to eight inches apart and water well afterward, if dry. When the leaves are six to eight inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

Green Curled Winter—Standard sort for fall and winter crop.
Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Broad Leaved—A sweet variety, fall and winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

White Leaved—Very tender when cut young; blanches readily.
Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

EGG PLANT.

CULTURE—Sow in hot beds, very early in spring, and transplant when two inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out until the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them.

Improved New York Purple—The best large oval, deep purple, grown more extensively than any other sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

Black Beauty—Fruit broad and thick, rich deep black, spineless, very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

USEFUL GOURDS.

Nest-Egg—Resemble in color, form and size, the eggs of hens; do not crack, and are uninjured by cold or wet. They make the very best nest-eggs. Do not plant in very rich soil, or the fruits will grow too large. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Sugar Trough—By sawing off the upper portion, large dishes or buckets may be made, which are useful for many household purposes. The shell, when dried, is thick and hard, light, but very durable. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Dipper—When grown on the ground, the stems will be curved; as a climbing vine, the weight of the blossom end will cause the stem to grow straight. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Dishcloth or Luffa—A natural dishcloth, and a most admirable one, is furnished by the peculiar lining of this fruit, which is sponge-like and durable. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

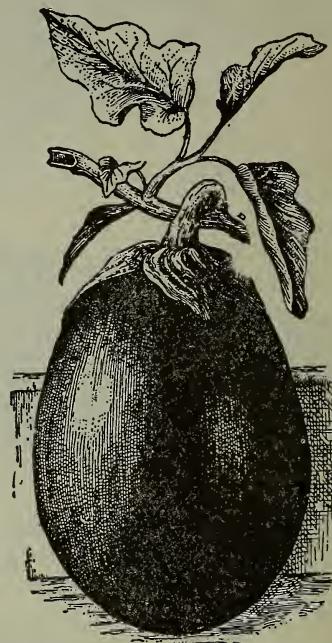
KALE, OR BORECOLE.

CULTURE—Cultivated and grown exactly like cabbage. Sow early in the spring in a hot bed and when from one to two inches high, transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand two feet apart, in rows three feet apart. The soil should be kept mellow and free from weeds. Cover with litter or leaves during the winter. Plants started, grown this way, should be fit to blanch the following spring. The seed may also be sown early, in the open border, and transplanted in rows (as directed above) as soon as out of the seed leaf; but they will need to be a year older than the hot bed plants before being fit to blanch.

Ex. Curled Dwarf German Greens—Very dwarf and spreading; best strain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

Curled Tall Green Scotch—A taller growth of the above; late variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

Siberian—A fine dwarf variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

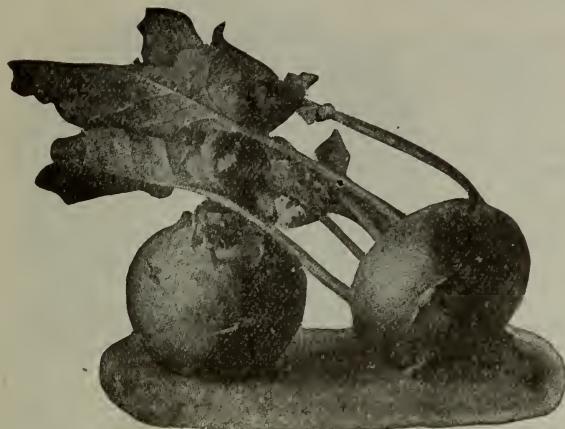


Black Pekin.



GOURDS

KOHLRABI.



Kohlrabi

CULTURE—This is an excellent vegetable and should be grown in every garden. Sow in the spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterwards thinning the plants to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable, the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down and when the thickened stem above ground is two or three inches through, they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked the same as turnips, and when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and palatable.

Early White Vienna—Handsome and delicate, white ball. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Early Purple Vienna—Very good sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

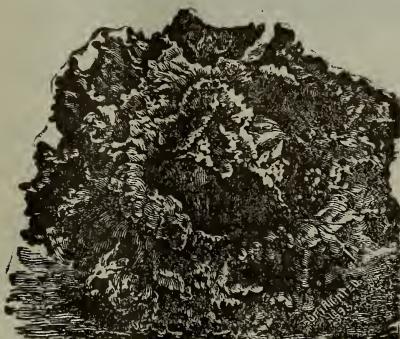
LEEK.

Best Large Flag Winter—Hardy and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Musselburg—Large standard sort; remains long in good condition. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



Large Flag Leek



LETTUCE.

Ready for Use in 40 to 50 Days.

California Cream Butter—Round, solid heads, medium green, good size, compact, rich buttery taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

Denver Market—An early variety for forcing on open ground; large, solid head; leaves beautifully marked and blistered; very crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

Early Curled Simpson—A leading early sort; very tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

Black Seeded Simpson—A superior variety; large and of light color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

Early Prize Head—Bright green, tinged with brownish red, tender, crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

Big Boston—The best large-heading early variety. Most popular variety for the Southern gardener who ships North. Also very valuable as first early in the North. Plants are large, vigorous; leaves bright, light green, very tender. Our strain is unsurpassed. Many gardeners in the South will plant only Big Boston. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

LETTUCE—Continued.



Denver Market.

Early Curled Silesia—An early, erect growing, clustering variety, which may be sown very thick and cut while the plants are very young, at which time they are exceedingly tender, sweet and well flavored; color, light green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

Grand Rapids Forcing—Large, tender heads, one of the best for early forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

Iceberg—Fine compact heads which resist summer heat admirably; is very popular; leaves, curled and light green; crisp, tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

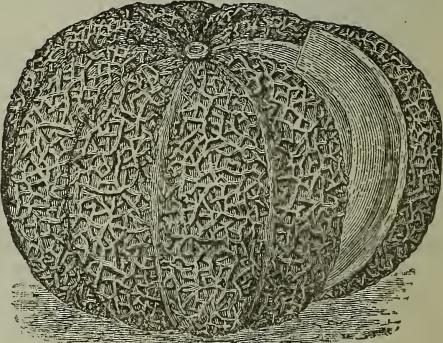
Improved Hanson—Very large and solid, sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c. 1 lb., 80c.

Tennisball White Seed—A well-known forcing variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

Tennisball Black Seed—Forms close hard heads; good for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

MELON—MUSK.

BURRELL'S GEM—New Salmon-Fleshed Musk Melon—Grown in a comparatively cool location or at a considerable elevation, the Burrell Gem comes close to perfection, having fruits of good size, handsome appearance, and of fine flavor, but when grown in light, warm soils, the melons come with softer flesh and are liable to split or crack open at the blossom end. The melons are six to seven inches long by four and a half to five inches in diameter, rather sharply sloping at the ends. They are quite well ribbed and covered with a fine grayish netting. The skin is a rich dark green, contrasting finely with the deep orange-salmon colored flesh, sweet and tender. The flesh is thick and firm, ripening close to the skin, leaving only a thin rind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.



Burrell's Gem

Bay View—Very prolific and of great size; oblong; green flesh, late. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

Baltimore Market—Oblong; orange flesh, fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

Banana—Cucumber-shaped, highly perfumed, of indifferent quality; late. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Emerald Gem—Small, extra early; smooth ribbed, dark green skin and orange flesh; quality first rate, very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

Rocky Ford—This is the most popular of the basket melons; oval, light ribbed, densely covered with coarse green netting, flesh thick, green and sweet, highly flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

Tip Top—Melons are round in form, well-ribbed; light green skin; flesh is thick, bright salmon in color, of luscious melting character; firm for shipping purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

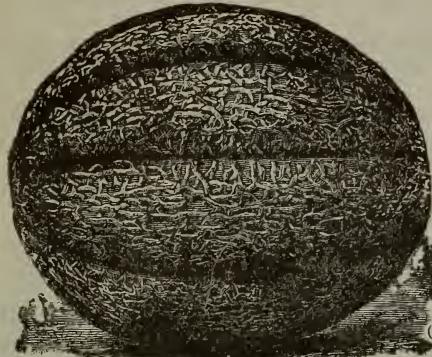
Extra Early Hackensack—Ripens ten days earlier than the Hackensack. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

Green Nutmeg—Named from its shape, green flesh, good for main crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

Golden Netted Gem—Very early; is small and of fine flavor; green flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

Late Hackensack—Large, round, and of good quality; a popular variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

MELON—MUSK—Continued.



Emerald Gem.

Osage—Cocoanut shaped, yellow flesh, light green, netted skin; good quality, intermediate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Paul Rose or Tetofsy—Unsurpassed in quality, unexcelled for shipping; flesh firm, rich orange color, covered with dense netting, not ribbed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Princess—Salmon fleshed, very distinct, nearly round, dark green, netted, sweet and luscious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

MUSTARD.

CULTURE—Sow thickly during early spring in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For fall salad, sow in September or in frames or boxes during the winter.

Black—These seeds form the mustard of commerce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

White London—Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

Giant Southern Curled—Very large leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

MELON—WATER.

Ready for Use in 60 to 90 Days.

Citron—Round and handsome, for preserving; late. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Cole's Early—Very early, very sweet; fine home melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Cuban Queen—Solid and heavy, skin marked regularly; excellent quality, early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Dark Icing—Solid, with dark thin green skin; of superior quality; white seed, early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

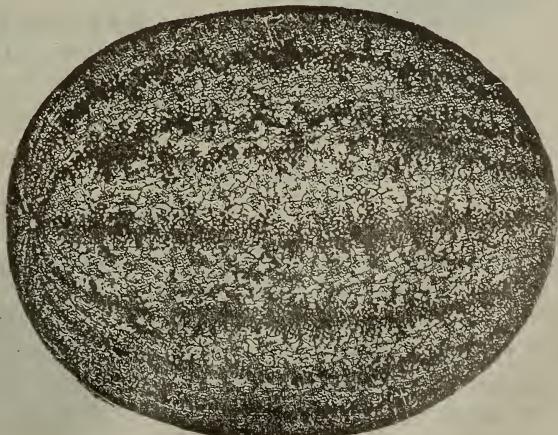
Dixie—A new melon of excellent quality; very large and solid, flesh red; intermediate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Duke Jones—Early, large round, fine flavor, fine shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Florida Favorite—A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake; intermediate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

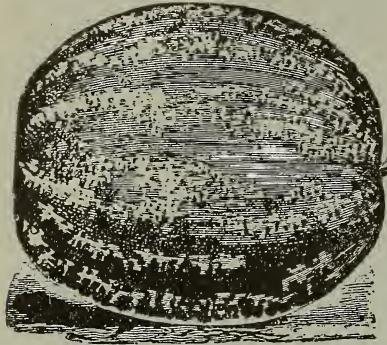
Georgia Rattlesnake—Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh; late. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Gray Monarch or Long Light Icing—Largest melon grown; crimson flesh; fine; late. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.



MELON—WATER—Continued.

Halbert Honey—They are much like Kleckley, but longer in shape; dark green, very sweet and very tender. Break easily in handling. Large size and fine for home use or nearby market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 50c.



Jones' Jumbo—Very large, fine green color, meat deep red, fine shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Kolb Gem—Large, bright red flesh, of fine quality and a good shipper, intermediate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Light Icing—Round, pink flesh, of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Mountain Sweet—Large oval variety, green rind, flesh scarlet, sweet and delicious; fine for home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

McIver's Sugar—Resembles the Rattlesnake, but is very much superior, fine shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Peerless or Ice Cream—Very early; red flesh, good home melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Phinney's Early—Early and of fine quality; red flesh, fine for the North. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

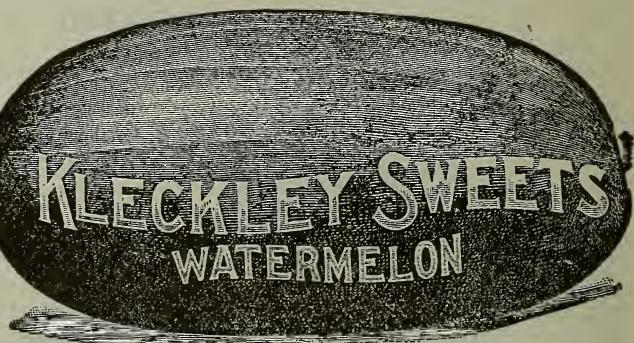
Seminole—Very large; quality first rate; intermediate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Sweetheart—One of the best early shipping melons; fruit large, oval, mottled, light green; flesh bright red, firm, melting and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Alabama Sweets—Long, dark green, fine flavor, fine shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.

Tom Watson—The most popular shipping melon grown. The melons are large, long and dark-green like the Kleckley's Sweets, but larger and have a tougher rind, giving them exceptionally fine shipping qualities. The flesh is rich red, solid, sweet and luscious and ripens close up to the rind. Although a shipping melon, its fine quality commends it to the private grower. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.

Kleckley's Sweet or Monte Christo—Oblong, rich dark green, flesh bright scarlet; very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.



MARTYNIA.
FOR PICKLES

CULTURE—Sow in May in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or the seed may be sown in a hot bed and seedlings afterward transplanted. Both varieties are productive and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as cucumbers.

Proboscidea—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

OKRA, OR GUMBO.

CULTURE—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out from nine to twelve inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots or a hot bed and transplanted.



Okra or Gumbo

Dwarf—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

Long Green—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

Early Dwarf—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.

White Velvet—Long pods; fine flavor; very tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.

ONION.

Ripens in 65 to 120 Days.



Red Wethersfield

Early Red Globe—Fine onion, mild and tender; not good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Mammoth Silver King—Very large, white skin and flesh, mild flavor, flat shape; frequently weigh three pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

White Bermuda (Tenneriffe Seed)—The Bermudas are the earliest onions in the market, and are grown extensively in the South. Outer skin straw color, flesh pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

White Globe—Popular variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—The Great Set Onion—A grand onion from Australia. This is a truly remarkable variety, remarkable in three ways: 1st, they ripen extremely early; 2nd, they keep almost indefinitely, much longer than will any other onion; 3rd, they never make any thick necks or scullions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Large Red Wethersfield—Half early, and a good keeper; standard sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

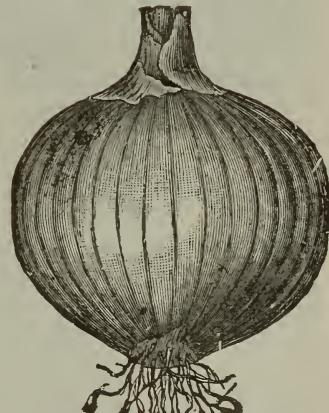
Large White Portugal—Standard sort, flat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Early Red Flat—Color of Wethersfield, early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Yellow Danvers (Flat)—A standard sort, rather oval, early, good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Yellow Globe Danvers—Of more globular shape; keeps well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Large Yellow Globe—Southport strain, large, firm, mild, good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.



Danvers Yellow Globe.

ONION SETS, TOP, ETC.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Yellow Onion Sets, Bottom.....

Red Onion Sets, Bottom.....

White Onion Sets, Bottom.....

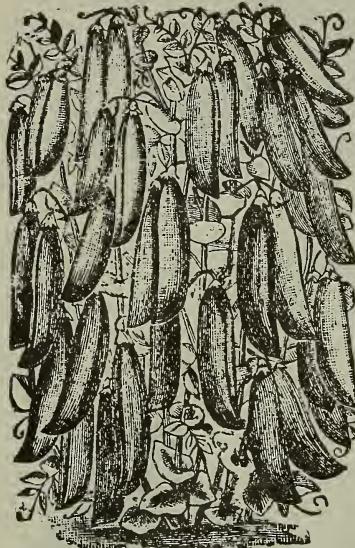
PEAS.

Ready for the Table in 50 to 70 Days.

CULTURE—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand, placed in a box in the cellar, planting outside when well sprouted. Light dry soil, not over rich, suits the pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days, for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thin) and four inches deep. Hoe often and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching-in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in peas are caused by the Pea Weevil (Bruchus

PEAS—Continued.

pist.) This insect is a native of this country, but, as usual with such pests, has spread rapidly and is now found nearly all over the world. The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods and the larvae, as soon as hatched, make their way through the pods into the nearest peas. They do not, as is sometimes supposed, destroy the germ, for peas will grow if they are infested, but the plant is likely to be more feeble, and for this reason will not produce as large a crop as if free from the weevil.



Gem

filled with peas, which in sweetness and quality have no equal, being superior to any other wrinkled sort.

***THOS. LAXTON**—The only rival to the famous Gradus—as a long-podded, extreme-early wrinkled pea—and in some respects even better. The growth is identical, but the pods are a deeper, richer green and square at the end. In the judgment of experts, Thos. Laxton is even sweeter and finer in flavor, while as the large peas are of a deeper green they present a more attractive appearance on the table.

EXTRA EARLY PEAS.

***Nott's Excelsior**—Height in feet, 1. Carton, 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 60c; pk., \$2.00.

***Gradus**—Height in feet, 1½. Carton, 10c; pt., 30c; qt., 45c; pk., \$2.00.

***Thos. Laxton**—Carton, 10c; pt., 30c; qt., 45c; pk., \$2.00.

First and Best—Early, resembling Early New Yorker. Height in feet, 2 to 2½. Carton, 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00.

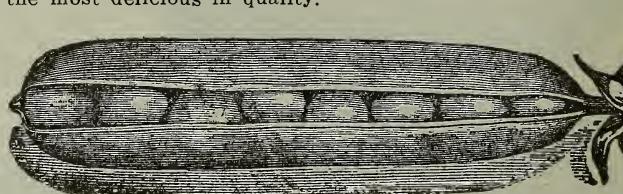
Alaska—One of the very earliest blue peas; quite productive. Height in feet, 2 to 2½. Carton, 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00.

***American Wonder**—Nearly as early as Alaska, a good yielder, extra quality. Height in feet, 1 ft. Carton, 10c; pt., 30c; qt., 50c; pk., \$2.50.

***Little Gem**—McLean's very desirable early pea, great producer, good quality. Height in feet, 1½. Carton, 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00.

***Premium Gem**—Earlier than Little Gem, better quality. Height in feet, 1. Carton, 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00.

Extra Early Tom Thumb—Well known old variety. Height in feet, ¾. Carton 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00.



American Wonder

***NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—The Finest Dwarf Wrinkled Extra Early Variety**—It is the best of recent introductions; vines are larger and more vigorous than the American Wonder, while the pods are fully one-third larger, containing six to eight fine large peas, packed so closely together in the pods that the peas are always more square than round. The pods are always well

PEAS—Continued.

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS.

***McLain Advancer**—A fine standard sort of excellent quality. Height in feet, 2 to 2½; Carton, 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00.

***Horseford Market Garden**—On the style of Advancer; very prolific. Height in feet, 2½; Carton, 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00.

***Everbearing**—Long pods and large peas; sow thin. Height in feet, 2½; Cartons, 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00.

***Abundance Bliss**—Medium early; very fine. Height in feet, 1½; Carton, 10c; pt., 30c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00.

***Telephone**—Very valuable, vigorous grower, pods large, sweet. Height in feet, 4; Carton, 10c; pt., 30c; qt., 50c; pk., \$2.00.

Pride of the Market—Pods large. Height in feet, 3; Cartons, 10c; pt., 30c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00.

Dwarf Telephone or Daisy—A medium late pea that needs no brushing. It is of dwarf, stock habit, healthy, vigorous growth, and productive, bearing large, handsome pods and peas of highest quality. Cartons, 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00.

LATE PEAS.

***Champion of England**—A well-known standard pea; sow thick. Height in feet, 5; Carton, 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00.

Melting Sugar—One of the best edible pod sorts. Height in feet, 4; Carton, 10c; pt., 30c; qt., 50c; pk., \$2.50.

***Stratagem**—The finest second early, vigorous and productive; eight to ten large peas in pod, unsurpassed in quality. Height in feet, 2 to 3; Carton, 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00.

Marrowfat, Black-Eyed—The best Marrowfat. Height in feet, 4 to 5; Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.75.

Marrowfat, White—An old standard sort, quality inferior, great yielder. Height in feet, 4 to 5. Carton, 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.75.

PARSNIP.

Hollow Crown—A market gardener's strain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

Long Smooth White—Long white, smooth, no side roots; tender and excellently flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

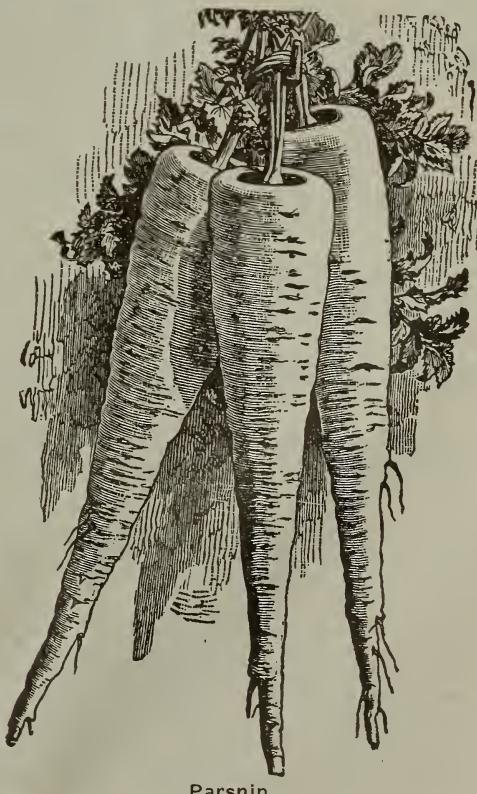
PARSLEY.

CULTURE—Soak the seeds a few hours in luke warm water, and sow early in the spring until the middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or cold frame.

Double Curled—Superior. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Champion Moss Curled—Very pretty and one of the very best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

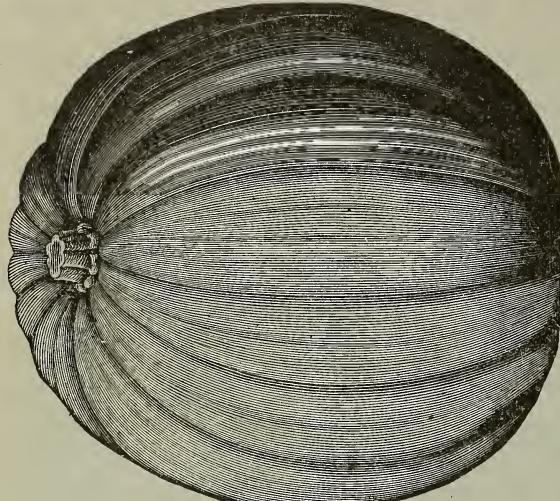
Fern-Leaved—Fine curled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



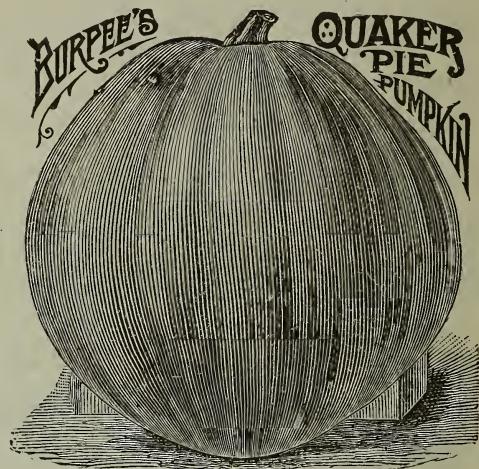
Parsnip

PUMPKIN.

CULTURE—May be planted middle of spring, among corn or in the field or garden, in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way, 4 seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as melons and cucumbers. Avoid planting near other vines.



Connecticut Field



Quaker Pie

Large Cheese—Flat; one of the best varieties for family use; good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

Sweet or Sugar—Fine grained, sweet and prolific; small yellow, best for pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

Quaker Pie—Fine for pies, very prolific and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

Striped Cushaw—Medium size, crookneck, very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

White Cushaw—Fine white color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—Bell shaped; thick, white flesh, fine for pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

Connecticut Field—Grown for stock; very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

PEPPER.

CULTURE—Sow in hot beds in March, and when the soil has become warm, set in rows, two feet apart, and eighteen inches in the rows; hoe frequently and keep down all weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in pots.

Ruby King—Beautiful bright red, large fruit, mild, one of the best; fine for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Long Red Cayenne—Bright red, very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Large Bell or Bull Nose—Large and mild, excellent for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Sweet Mountain—Large, regular and of mild flavor, one of the best for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Chinese Giant—(See Cut)—A very large, fine, mild red pepper. Not only is it immensely productive for so large a pepper, but its enormous size and magnificent appearance make it sell most readily. The plants are vigorous in growth, well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits. Fruits blocky, 4 to 5 inches broad, color brilliant scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$3.00.



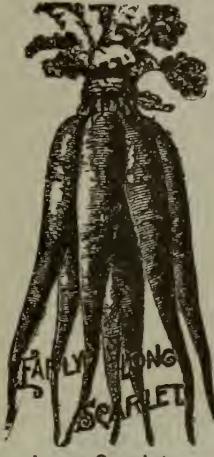
Chinese Giant

RHUBARB.

Linnaeus—The earliest. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Victoria—Very fine in quality, but small. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Roots—Per dozen, \$1.00.



Long Scarlet

RADISH.

Ready for Use from 18 to 25 Days.



Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped

CRIMSON GIANT—This we consider the greatest new radish in the last ten years. It is of German origin. It is an early radish, looking much like the old Early Scarlet Globe, but more perfect in shape and color. It comes as early as any radish, but the amazing thing about it is that it keeps on growing and remains tender, solid and sweet, till it gets as large as a teacup or larger. Just imagine the nicest Scarlet Globe Radish you ever saw, deep red outside and pure white inside, fine flavor, and as large as a teacup and you will have a good idea of it.

Crimson Giant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

Turnip Early Scarlet—Very early, crisp; good forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Turnip Early Deep Scarlet—Very early; used for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Turnip Early Scarlet White Tipped—Very early, for frames or outdoors. This is one of the best for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

French Breakfast—Earliest, most handsome, tender and crisp. Deep, glossy crimson with white tips. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

***Rosy Gem**—One of the very best for market gardeners; very early, tender, beautiful scarlet, shading off into a white tip. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

***Turnip Early Ne Plus Ultra**—Extra early scarlet forcing, short leaved. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

***Turnip Early Deep Blood Red**—Extra early forcing sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

***Turnip Early White or Box**—Suitable for forcing, fresh, pure white and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

***Long Scarlet Short Top**—Very long and crisp, for frames and open ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

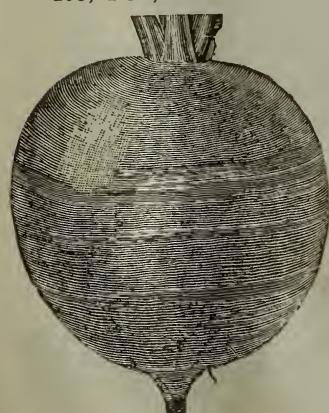
***Long Brightest Scarlet**—White tipped, very bright and beautiful. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

***Long Scarlet Chartier White Tipped**—Shades from crimson to white; tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

***Long Wood Early Frame**—Long, red, crisp, and good for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger—Crisp and tender in summer; one of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

***The Icicle**—A new introduction of the Long White; beautiful ivory white color; fine slender form, quality excellent; very early; fine for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.



Crimson Giant.

***White Strasburg Summer**—Very large; the German's favorite; quality fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

White Stuttgart Summer—Very early and very large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

***Winter Rose China**—Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

Winter Round Black Spanish—Fine for winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Winter Long Black Spanish—The popular winter sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—Large and superior. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

SPINACH.

Curled-Leaved Savoy or Bloomsdale—Large, tender leaves, fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c.

Long-Standing Round Thick Leaved—Dark green, very long standing before running to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c.

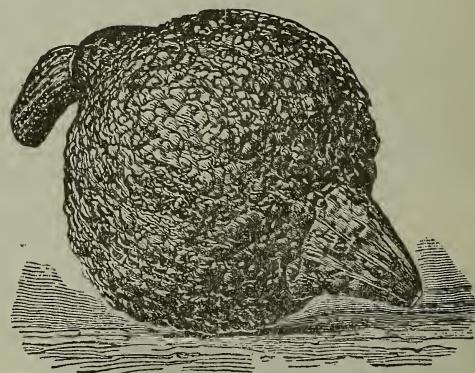
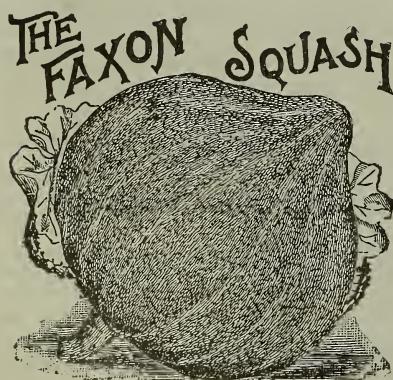
New Zealand—Entirely different from the tree Spinach in type and in that it thrives during hot weather and in any soil, rich or poor. The tender shoots are of good quality and may be cut throughout the summer. Plant three or four seeds in hills, two feet apart each way. This Spinach can be used in August or September or up till frost. By using only the leaves, it will sprout out again. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

SQUASH.

Early Golden Bush Scallop—Fine for summer use, not as early as the White. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

Early White Scallop Bush—A good early shipping variety, best scallop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

Golden Summer Crookneck—One of the very best summer squashes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.



Boston Marrow—Oval, bright orange, flesh yellow and fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Hubbard—Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Warty Hubbard—More warty, harder shell, better keeper, true stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Red or Golden Hubbard—Fine reddish or golden color, large size, fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Marblehead—Resembling the Hubbard, but has gray skin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

Fordhook—One of the best winter squashes; fine quality, bright yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Mammoth Chili—Grows to an enormous size; rich, orange yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

TOMATO.

Chalk's Early Jewell—An extremely early variety of brightest scarlet color, deep fruited and solid. Very few seeds and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

Earliana—It is a full week ahead of all others. Plants of strong growth and very productive. Fruits large, deep red, and of superior quality. Smooth and free from cracks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

Matchless—Extra large, smooth and handsome; bright red, very solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Ponderosa—The largest variety in cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Dwarf Champion—Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright; fruits early and resembles Acme in appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

Perfection (Livingston)—Early, regular and productive, red, heavy cropper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Favorite (Livingston)—Large, smooth, productive and good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Beauty (Livingston)—Large, smooth, pinkish-red, thick flesh, regular form. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

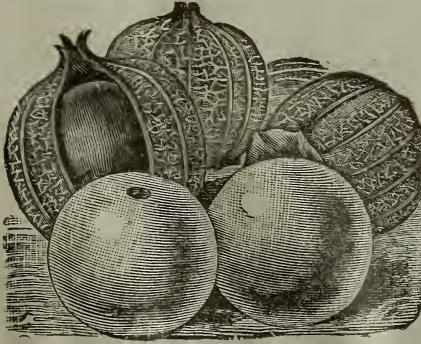
Stone (Livingston)—Very large, perfectly smooth, fine bright scarlet; best main crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Acme—Medium, red, smooth and good; one of the best earlies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Trophy, Large—Very solid, standard late sort, grown extensively for canning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Yellow Plum—Round and regular, bright yellow; used for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

Red Pear-Shaped—Fruit of peculiar shape, handsome and solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.



Ground Cherry.

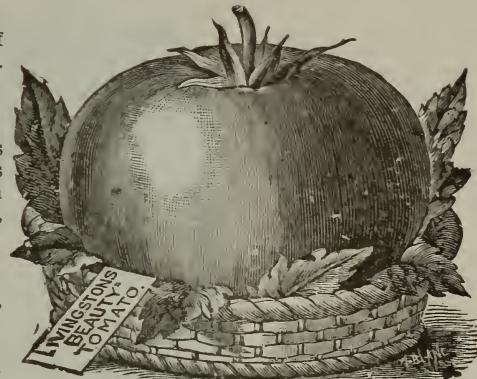
Ground Cherry (Husk Tomato)—Small and ornamental fruit used for preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

Golden Queen—Large size, handsome, very smooth, good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

Tree Tomato—Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

Kansas Standard—Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

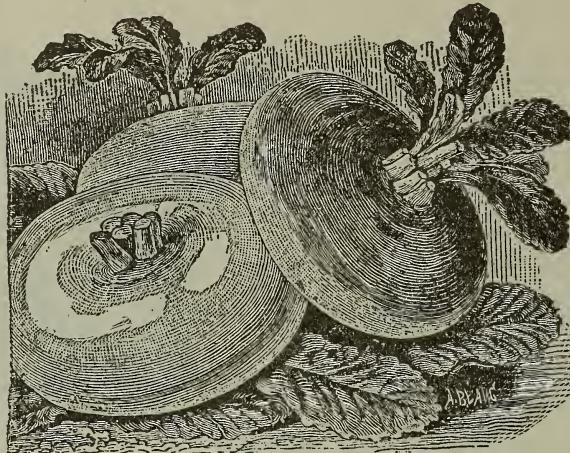
June Pink—Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.50.



Livingston's Beauty.

TURNIP.

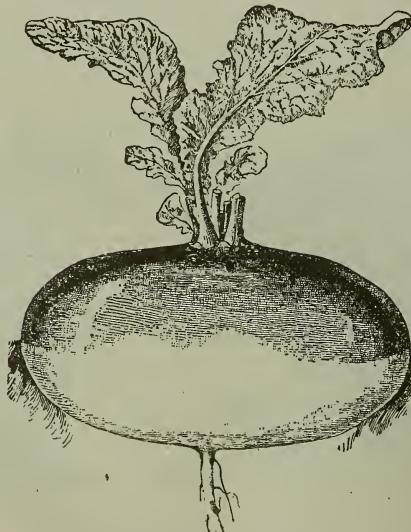
Early Milan Purple—Earliest of all; with purple top. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.
White Egg—Oval, handsome and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.
Cow Horn—Early and good; shaped like a Nantes carrot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.



Purple Top Milan.

Rep or Purple Top Strap Leaf—The popular flat fall sort; sweet, firm and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Purple Top White Globe—A standard sort in the New York market; nothing better. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.



Purple Top Strap Leaf.

Amber Globe, Red Crowned—A selection from the older green-crowned Amber Globe. The same in all valuable particulars, but more ornamental by reason of the contrast in colors of yellow and red. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

White Flat Dutch—Early—An early, white fleshed, strap-leaved variety, usually sown for early summer use, very early in the spring, of quick growth, mild and excellent flavor. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

RUTABAGA, OR SWEDISH TURNIP.

Improved American Purple Top—Very hardy variety; flesh yellow, sweet and well flavored; deep purple; has but little neck. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Carter's Imperial Hardy—A purple-topped variety, growing to a large size, single to root; good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

White Swede or Russian—Excellent variety for either table or stock; white flesh, fine flavor, good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

GENERAL CULTURE DIRECTIONS.

Most of the varieties thrive best on rich sandy soil, which should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed, or they may be planted as a second crop, the seeds sown in beds in April and the plants set out in June. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.

Anise—A well known annual herb whose seeds, which have an agreeable aromatic odor and taste, are used for dyspepsia and colic and as a corrective of griping and unpleasant medicines. Sow early and thin to three inches apart in the row. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Balm—A perennial herb, easily propagated by division of the root or from seed. The leaves have a fragrant odor, similar to lemons, and are used for making balm tea for use in fevers and a pleasant beverage, called balm wine. Plant early and thin to ten inches apart. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Basil, Sweet—A hardy annual from the East Indies. The seeds and stems have the flavor of cloves and are used for flavoring soups and sauces. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Caraway—Cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. If sown early in August, the plants will give a fair crop of seed the next season, but when sown in the spring will not seed until the next year. Plant in drills two or three feet apart and thin to six inches apart in the row. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Caraway for Flavoring—Oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Cat Mint or Catnip—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nervine for infants. The plants should be pulled up by the roots, when in full flower, and dried in the shade. The seed may be sown, either in the fall or early spring, in drills, twenty inches apart. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Coriander—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste, and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Sow early in the spring and gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Coriander for Flavoring—Oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

Dill—An annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an aromatic odor and a warm, pungent taste. It is good for flatulence and colic in infants and is sometimes added to pickled cucumbers to heighten the flavor. Sow early in spring and keep clear of weeds. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Marjoram, Sweet—A perennial plant, but not hardy enough to endure the winters of the North. The young tender tops are used green for flavoring or they may be dried for winter use. Sow in drills as early as possible, and thin out the plants to ten inches apart. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Rosemary—A hardy perennial, with fragrant odor, and a warm, bitter, aromatic taste. May easily be raised from seed, but does not reach a size fit for use until the second season. The dry leaves deteriorate rapidly with age. Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Rue—A hardy perennial with a peculiar smell. The leaves are bitter and so acrid as to blister the skin. It is a stimulant and anti-spasmodic, but must be used with great caution, as its use sometimes results in serious injury. It must not be suffered to run to seed, and does best on poor soil. Oz., 25c.

Sage—A hardy perennial, possessing some medicinal properties, but cultivated principally for use as a condiment, it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Sow early in spring (four to five pounds per acre in drills) on very rich ground; cultivate often and thin the plants to sixteen inches apart. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Summer Savory—A hardy annual, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for flavoring, particularly in dressings and soups. Cultivate the same as Sweet Marjoram. Oz., 15c.

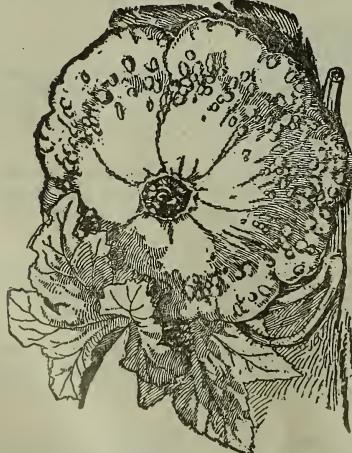
Thyme—This herb is perennial and is both a medicinal and culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressing and sauce; a tea is made from the leaves, which is a great remedy in nervous headache. Sow early as the ground will permit. Oz., 25c.



The following is only a partial list of the Flower Seeds we carry, but it embraces all the standards that are usually called for:

Asters, Fine Mixed,
 Alyssum,
 Balloon Vine,
 Candytuft,
 Cosmos, Carnation,
 Coxcomb,
 Cypress Vine,
 Forget-me-not,
 Heliotrope, Four O'Clock,
 Hyacinth Bean,
 Larkspur,
 Marigold,
 Mignonette,
 Mourning Bride,
 Morning Glory,
 Pansy, Choice Mixed,
 Poppy, Double Mixed,
 Pinks, Portulaca,
 Petunia,
 Phlox, Drummondii,
 Ricinus, or Castor Bean,
 Salvia, or
 Sensitive Plant, Scarlet Sage,
 Snap Dragon, Fine Mixed,
 Stock, Fine Mixed,
 Verbena,
 Vinca,
 Zinnia.

Price per Packet on any of the above, 5 cts.

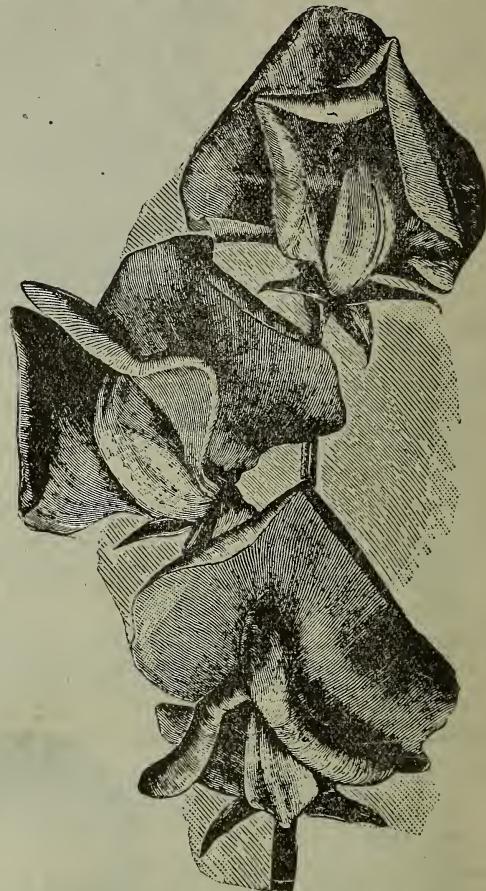


NASTURTIUMS.

CULTURE—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used for flavoring pickles or as a substitute for capers.

Tall Mixed—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Dwarf Mixed—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.



SWEET PEAS.

OUR SWEET PEAS ARE UNSURPASSED FOR PURITY OF STRAIN. NOTHING BETTER.
 THEY HAVE GIVEN WONDERFUL SATISFACTION. IF YOU
 BUY OURS YOU BUY THE BEST.

The following varieties are selected with a view to please the most critical, and we think the Cream of the List of Sweet Peas:

LIGHT SHADES OF PINK.

Duchess of York—Standard and wings large and of fine form. White, overlaid with a lacing of exceedingly delicate pale pink.

Eliza Eckford—Large flower of rosy pink over white, giving an exceedingly delicate and beautiful effect.

Katherine Tracy—The color is soft, but brilliant pink, of the same shade in wings.

Lovely—A delicate shell pink, tinged with yellow, producing a very warm, soft color of exceeding beauty.

Prima Donna—The stems bear three or four very large, perfect flowers, of brilliant, yet soft shade of pink.

Ramona—Large, finely-formed flower; standard and wings white, but nearly covered with a very warm pink in small dots and shades.

Venus—Standard large, of fine form and substance; a brilliant, but delicate and soft shade of warm rose-pink and buff.

DARKER SHADES OF PINK.

Apple Blossom—Standard rose-pink, lighter at the edges; wings lighter than standard.

Her Majesty—The flowers are very large, a delicate rose-pink color.

Lady Mary Currie—A large, well-formed flower of brilliant orange-pink color.

Ovid—A good-sized, hooded flower of bright pink, overlaid with a darker shade.

Lady Penzance—A large and striking flower of a peculiar and beautiful shade of rose-pink, with a slight tinge of orange.

Peach Blossom—A very large flower, having a warm yellowish-pink standard and wings of a lighter, softer shade.

Royal Rose—One of the largest and finest formed flowers yet produced. Standard, a deep rose-pink.

Red or rose standards with lighter wings.

SHADES OF RED.

Blanch Ferry—Standard medium-sized, but of fine form and bright pink color; wings large, rounded and nearly white.

Brilliant—Flower of good size and substance, color very brilliant rich red.

Firefly—Very bright, and intense crimson scarlet of good size and form.

Mrs. Dugdale—A large finely-formed flower of a peculiar shade of primrose, overlaid with crimson rose.

Salopian—One of the most brilliant and most richly colored sorts yet introduced.

CLARET AND MAROON.

Duke of Clarence—A fine flower with large standard and wings of uniform shade of dark claret.

Monarch—Standard large, fine form, violet maroon, wings very large and expanded.

Shahzada—This has a very rich, dark maroon standard and deep violet wings; one of the finest dark sorts.

LAVENDER AND LIGHT BLUE.

Countess of Radnor—Self-colored in a very distinct and beautiful shade of lavender.

Dorothy Tennant—Flowers warm violet or mauve, very large and finely formed.

Lady Grisel Hamilton—A large flower, similar in color to the Countess of Radnor, but is nearly blue.

Lottie Eckford—Standard, a peculiar and delicate shade of magenta blue.

Maid of Honor—Medium sized flower, nearly white, having a distinct edging of blue.

SWEET PEAS—Continued.

BLUE AND PURPLE.

Black Knight—The darkest variety.

Countess of Cadogan—A variety having very long stems, each bearing three or four flowers.

Captain of the Blues—Standard, large, broad, bright purple blue; wings expanded, lighter and brighter blue than standard.

Navy Blue—A true blue, quite distinct.

WHITE.

Blanche Burpee—A splendid pure white variety. While not so profuse a bloomer or as hardy a plant as the Emily Henderson, the individual flowers are so fine as to make it a most desirable sort.

Emily Henderson—A bold, well-formed, clear white flower. Wings, broad and well expanded. An early and wonderfully free and persistent bloomer.

The Bride—The flowers are practically the same as the Blanche Burpee, but the stems are more slender.

LIGHT YELLOW.

Primrose—Standard, medium sized, rather long, yellowish white in front, and pronounced primrose-yellow on the back.

Stella Morse—The large flowers of this variety are of the finest form and a peculiar warm salmon-pink.

Coquette—Large, finely-formed flower. Standard, warm primrose with a shade of purple.

Oriental—The large, finely-formed flowers are a distinct bright orange of a very brilliant and striking shade.

STRIPED OR VARIEGATED.

America—White, nearly covered with splashes, stripes and dots of exceedingly bright carmine; the most brilliant of the red striped sorts.

Aurora—The standard and wings are striped and flaked with delicate orange-salmon, pink over white.

Gray Friar—Very large, finely shaped flowers of delicate heliotrope color, peculiarly tinged, marbled and dotted with darker shades.

Juanita—Large and splendidly formed; white, with stripes and dashes of delicate lavender.

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain—Very large and perfect shaped flowers; white, striped with bright rose carmine.

Princess of Wales—Standard, broad, flat, striped purple on nearly white ground; wings, very large and lighter than standard.

MIXTURES OF SWEET PEAS.

Choice Mixed—One of the most satisfactory ways of growing sweet peas is in a mixed row. Many new combinations are obtained by cross-fertilization, and if good varieties are planted, the result is sure to be satisfactory. Our Choice Mixture has no superior; it is not composed of refuse stocks, but contains the finest known American kinds.

Eckford's Hybrids, Mixed—This is made up of the best of Eckford's large flowering sorts, carefully proportioned. As only Eckford's varieties are used in this mixture, some of our very best sorts are necessarily excluded; but it will give large, finely-formed flowers in a great variety of beautiful colors.

PRICES ON SWEET PEAS.

Named Varieties—As above. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Fancy Mixed—Made up by us from the above fifty-three varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Eckford's Hybrids, Mixed—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

The Fancy Mixed that we make up is something superb and charming, and will please the most fastidious.

GRASS AND FIELD SEED DEPARTMENT.

Prices Vary on All Farm Seeds. Write For Market Price.

OUR SEEDS ARE UP TO STANDARD.

OUR SPECIAL GRASS MIXTURE
FOR HAY AND PERMANENT PASTURES.

We are situated so that we can take care of our largely increasing Field and Grass Seed business. We assure you that if you buy our seed you will find the quality the very best that can be produced.

THERE ARE NO SEEDS OFFERED THAT ARE PURER THAN OURS. PRICES WILL BE FOUND AS LOW AS ANY MARKET.

WE CARRY COMPLETE STOCKS OF THE FOLLOWING: Alfalfa, Medium and Mammoth Red Clover, White and Alsike Clover, Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Bromus Inermis, English Blue Grass, Rye Grass, Millet, Cane Seed, Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Buckwheat, Dwarf Essex Rape, Cow Peas, Sunflower.

We Want to Buy anything in the above line you have to offer. Send us a good sized sample by mail and we will bid you the highest market price.



Alfalfa.



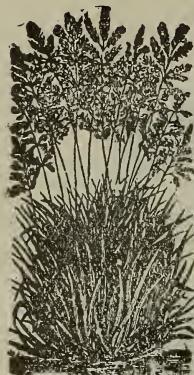
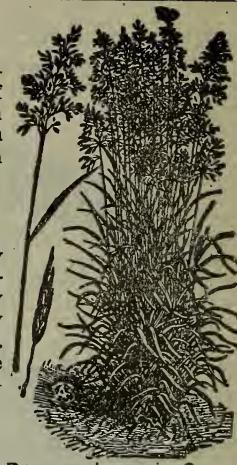
Red Clover.

The Clover and Grass Seed we handle are clean and free of all foul and obnoxious weed seed. We invite every one interested to compare samples and prices before buying elsewhere.

Alfalfa Clover—This grand Clover forage plant is now a success everywhere. Every farmer has either heard of or knows its worth and merit. The plant grows, thrives and does well on any of our rolling prairies or well-drained bottom lands. The vigorous roots, searching for moisture, sink deep into the ground, bringing to the surface the fertilizing materials stored in the earth for ages, leaving the land richer and better for succeeding crops than when it was first sown. Four crops are often cut in one season, and from ten to twelve tons of excellent hay is the annual reward. One bushel of 60 lbs., will sow four acres. It should not be cropped or pastured the first year. Can be sown with a light nurse crop of barley, speltz or oats. The stock we handle is the very best.

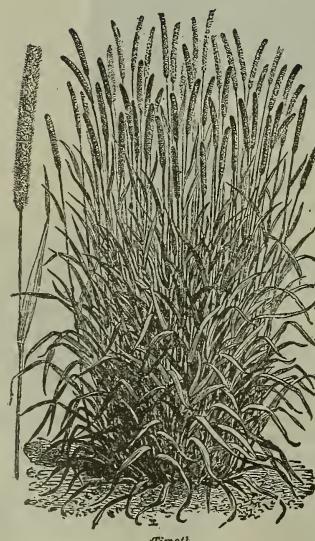
Medium Red Clover—This is by far the most important of all the varieties for practical purposes. Sow in spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of 10 pounds per acre; more is used on old soil than on new.

Alsike, or Swedish Clover—The most hardy of all clovers. On rich, moist soil it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasturage, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield. The heads are globular, fragrant and much liked by bees, which obtain a large amount of honey from them. Sow in spring or fall, at the rate of 6 pounds per acre, when used alone.

Kentucky
Blue Grass

Bromus Inermis Grass

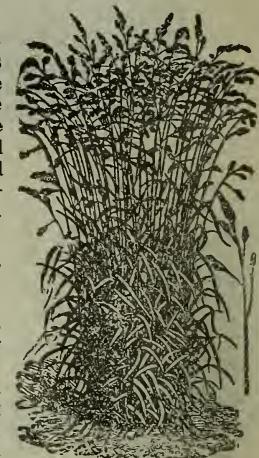
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—The universal pasture grass of America and the finest lawn grass in the world is our own Kentucky Blue Grass. It starts like magic with the first smile of spring, and is a velvet of green until winter comes again. It can be sown on the wild prairie and will catch, but the best results are to be had by getting the seed well covered. The seed we offer is fresh, clean and pure.



Timothy

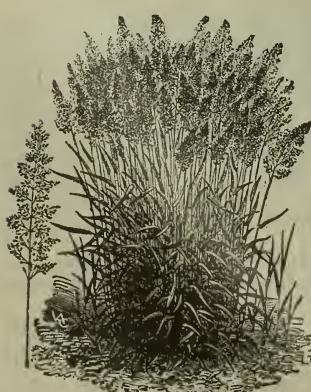
ENGLISH BLUE GRASS (Meadow Fescue)—In just a few years this grass has come to the front like magic. This is due to the fact that it is a success everywhere on all kinds of land. It comes early in the spring, is green all summer and lasts until late autumn. It is a nutritious pasture and is valuable for seed purposes. It is perennial, 2 to 3 feet high, and heads out in June.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—This grass, though but an annual in this climate, produces such great results that in a very short time after the seed is sown it makes as fine a pasture as other grasses of long standing. It grows about 2 to 3 feet high. The leaves are very dark green with a rich tint to the blade. It makes a pasture quick as oats, wheat, barley or rye would, and being a grass is of far greater value. It makes a splendid winter pasture, if left to cure on the ground.



English Blue Grass.

ORCHARD GRASS—This grass does well everywhere, and for hay can be cut much earlier than timothy. Succeeds the best of all grasses in timbered lands or orchards. Sow one to two bushels per acre.



Red Top or Herde Grass.

TIMOTHY—This well-known grass is the best of all grasses for hay. Succeeds very well on all kinds of soil, but is well adapted to moderately moist land.

RED TOP—This grass is especially suited to low, wet spouty lands; is in fact the only grass which is a real success on such soil. It stands our Northern winters, can be sown on wet land without cultivation, and will catch. Into the wet soil it spreads its network of roots, tames the land and in a few years makes a deep substantial sod.

COW PEAS.

New Era
Whip-Poor-Will.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Barley, Common.
Rye, Winter.
Buckwheat, Silver Hull.
Buckwheat, Japanese.

BROOM CORN.

Improved Evergreen.
Early Japanese.

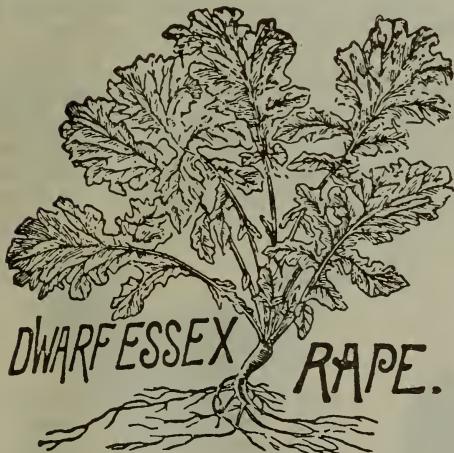
GERMAN MILLET—Of all the different kinds of grass and forage plants raised for either hay or pasture, Millet is the most widely known and extensively used. If drouths wither or rain and floods drown out and destroy the early planted fields of grain, Millet is the farmer's next resort. The Pure German Millet, of all the well-known kinds, is by far the most valuable.

KAFFIR CORN—One of the best forage plants. If the crop is wanted mainly for fodder, it is recommended to cut down the whole stalk when the first seed heads come into bloom.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER—This is highly prized by poultry raisers and farmers as a cheap food for fowls. It is immensely productive and can be raised cheaper than corn, as any waste piece of ground will suffice. It is the best egg-producing food known.

SORGHUM (Sugar Cane for Fodder)—The greatest of all forage and fodder plants. It will yield two crops of fodder and a good fall pasture in one season. Roots deep into the subsoil and stands the drouths that often destroy other crops. As a rough provender, it is unsurpassed. Sow 1 to 2 bushels per acre.

Prices Change. Ask for Special Rates when Ready to Buy.



RAPE.

DWARF ESSEX.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—A forage plant of great merit, easily grown in any part of the United States, on any land that will raise turnips or corn, and will furnish abundant supplies of succulent, rich, nutritious pasture, at a season when it is most needed.

LAWN GRASS.

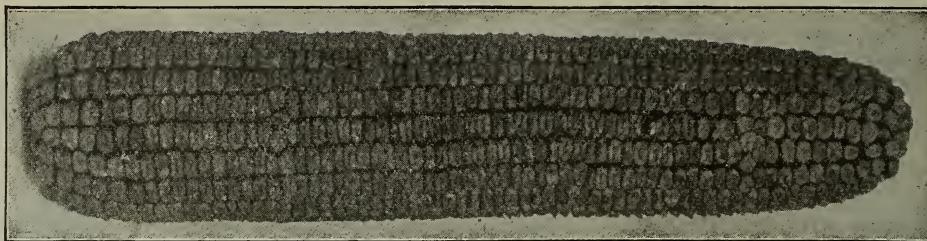
A Pound of Seed will Sow About Twenty Feet Square.

ROYAL LAWN GRASS—For quickly producing a permanent, thick and velvety sward of grass, this brand of Lawn Grass cannot be excelled. It is the best mixture of grasses for lawn making, and will give satisfaction wherever sown. Prices on application.

R. - P. SEED SOWERS.

This is one of the best on the market. We also carry the Little Giant, Fiddle Bow and Cahoon Seeders. Write us for prices.





SEED CORN.

Good Seed Corn is very important, and the average farmer wants the best he can buy. We make extra efforts each season to secure the very best corn we can buy, selecting only what is sound and dry before shelling and grading. We can supply some varieties on the ear, but at higher value. Write us, if you are interested in good seed.

FIELD CORN.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—A large, broad grained, handsome yellow corn, which is very popular in some sections of the country. Ears are of good size, color bright golden yellow, cobs small.

REID'S YELLOW DENT—A very good Yellow Dent Corn. In size, shape of ear and color of kernel similar to Leaming. This is one of the Yellow Dents classed as distinct, and having an established standing as such. It is

very popular and is considered a most profitable variety in all of our best corn growing sections.

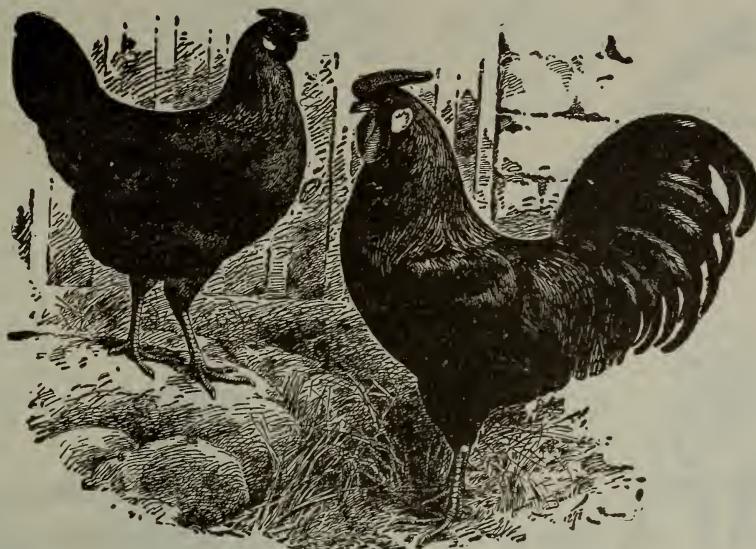
BOONE COUNTY WHITE—This excellent white variety is probably the best of that class to which Silver Mine and White Superior belong. It is the most popular white variety and would undoubtedly prove superior to all other White Dents wherever tried.

THE IMPROVED LEAMING
—The Improved Leaming Corn is a medium early yellow variety; large, slightly tapering ears, deep grain, and medium sized red cob. In favorable years there is much uniformity of both kernels and ears. Its numerous broad leaves not only encourage a healthy development, but make it a valuable variety for feeding.

IOWA SILVER MINE—The Iowa Silver Mine is a splendid white corn. We believe that in its yield it will surpass all other varieties of any color. In 1894, the poor corn year, only three-fourths of an acre was planted, yet it yielded just 73 bushels, or at the rate of ninety-seven and one-third bushels to the acre. It has no barren stalks. The ears are very even in size, being but little smaller at the tip than at the butt, and corn is well filled out over the tip.



POULTRY FEED

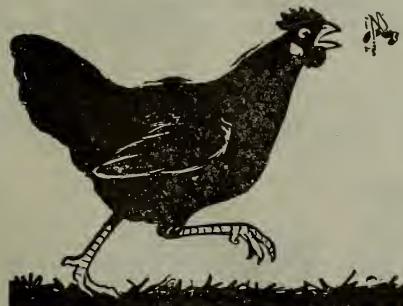


Our Royal Hen and Chick Feed is the very best that can be produced. We use only pure grain in its production and if you will send us sample order, we are sure you will buy no other after trying it.

We also make the R-P and Every Day Brands of Hen and Chick feed at a little lower value, but not made out of cheap material. There are some of the ingredients that we put in the Royal, that we do not put in the R-P and Every Day, which enables us to sell a little lower. We use no screenings in any of our feeds.

Royal Quality Hen Feed.....Per 100 lbs., \$2.35
 Royal Quality Chick Feed...Per 100 lbs., 2.35
 R.P. Brand Hen Feed.....Per 100 lbs., 2.20

R.P. Brand Chick Feed.....Per 100 lbs., \$2.20
 Every Day Hen Feed.....Per 100 lbs., 2.10
 Every Day Chick Feed.....Per 100 lbs., 2.10



POULTRY

SUPPLIES



In order to keep your poultry healthy, you must not depend entirely on grain foods, as it requires several different kinds of material in order to get the largest amount of eggs when they are high in price. In order that you may have this, you should have Pure Crushed Oyster Shell, Mica Grits, Pure Ground Bone, Meat Scrap, Beef Meal, also Blood Meal. If you feed any of the above, they all have an essential part to fill during the winter months or at any time when poultry is confined and cannot procure the essentials for themselves. We quote below on all the above:

Pure Ground Oyster Shell.

100 pounds.....	\$0.85
200 pounds.....	1.60
500 pounds.....	3.85
1000 pounds.....	7.50

Chick, Same Price.

Pure Ground Bone, any size; per 100 lbs.	\$3.00
Meat Scrap, best quality; per 100 lbs.....	3.50
Charcoal—cartons, each.....	.10
Charcoal—50-lb. bags, each.....	1.25

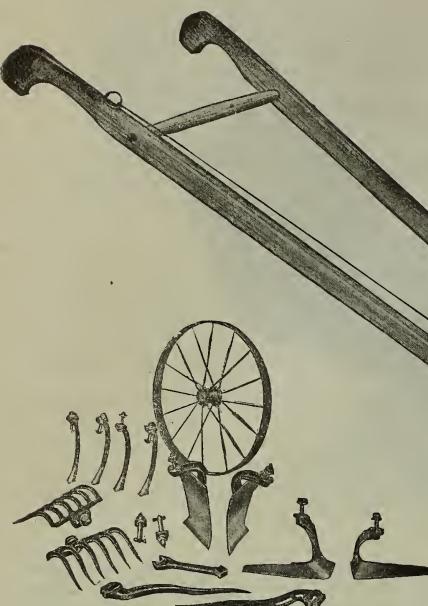
Mica Grits.

100 pounds.....	\$0.85
500 pounds.....	3.85
1000 pounds.....	7.50

Beef Meal, best quality; per 100 lbs.....	\$3.00
Blood Meal, best quality; per 100 lbs.....	4.00
Poultry Shell; per 100 lbs.....	.65

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES—Iron Age Tools.

A BETTER GARDEN—Is possible to every man that uses a wheel hoe for the frequent and thorough cultivation necessary. This is practically impossible with the old-fashioned hoe and the old way was hard work. The modern way is to plant in long rows, as close as the crop will stand and go through with the wheel hoe ten times, where you did once before, and much easier. No weeds can get the best of you, when you use these modern tools and you hold the moisture in the ground. They do **A DAY'S WORK IN SIXTY MINUTES**. The tools shown on this page are our No. 6 Combined Double and Single Wheel Hoe, Hill and Drill Seeder and No. 1 which is the Double and Single Wheel Hoe part of No. 6. With the

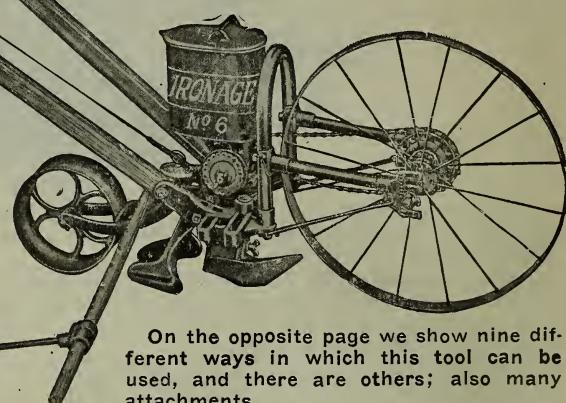


For the Home and Market Gardener.

Price No. 6, packed weight 57 lbs. \$12.00
 Price No. 14, with hoes and teeth only. \$10.50
 Price No. 7, Hill and Drill Seeder only. \$9.00

IRON AGE

You can hoe close to young, tender plants, cultivate, weed, level the soil, open furrows and cover them or ridge your crop. You can plow in some soils. You can buy the tool in its simplest form and add Seeder, Fertilizer, Disc and other attachments for special kinds of work as you need them.



On the opposite page we show nine different ways in which this tool can be used, and there are others; also many attachments.

No. 6, you can open the furrow, sow seed in continuous rows or drop it in hills at 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, cover the seed, roll the soil and mark the next row in one operation. Then, removing the seeder attachment, you can use the Wheel Hoe with two wheels astride the row or with one wheel between the rows.



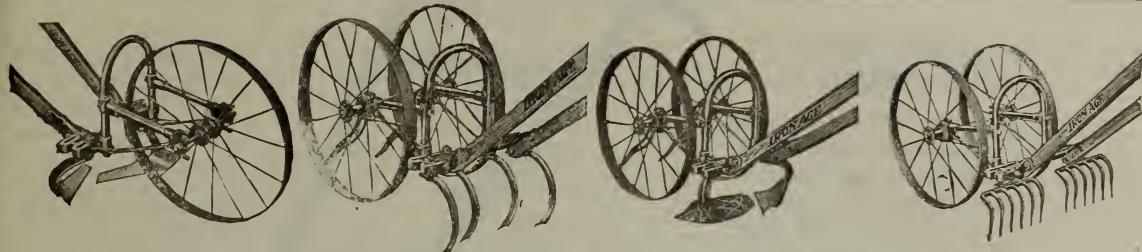
A succession planting with the drill. Quick, accurate, easy work.



Double wheel hoe astride peppers, set out between onions.



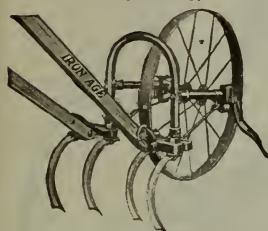
This girl is doing her share with the single wheel hoe.



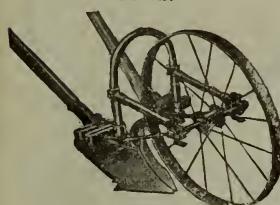
With side hoes, set to cut close between the rows.

Cultivator teeth can be set to suit the width of rows.

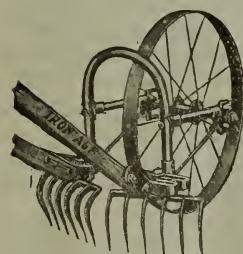
With plow, set for hilling. With rakes to go astride the row.



For cultivation between rows.



Plows, set to open a furrow.



Set for weeding between rows.

ANY ONE CAN OPERATE THEM, from the small boy up. Many women make their own gardens with them. Many practical business and professional men turn "back to nature" with them and get a great deal of real pleasure out of them. Many mechanics or laborers have their own kitchen gardens in this way, spending but an hour a day with the wheel hoe. Thousands of market gardeners find these

IRON AGE Wheel Hoes

invaluable because they can work quick and close. The frame is steel, bicycle construction; also, the 16-inch wheel, which is high enough to ride holes and dead furrows easily and carries the frame work above the growing crop. In using, simply adjust your working tools, thrust the tool ahead, a step at a time, and watch where your wheels are going.

Ask for IRON AGE Diamond Anniversary Catalogue. Gives full description of Farm and Garden Implements.



No. 6, Hill and Drill Seeder Attachment.

Makes Gardening a Very Simple Matter and Very Thorough.



No. 1, Double and Single Wheel Hoe.

No. 1, Figure 75, complete with all tools, packed weight, 40 lbs.	\$7.00
No. 3, with Side Hoes only	4.25
No. 13, with Side Hoes and Teeth	5.50

**A MIGHTY GOOD
INVESTMENT.**

for any gardener whether he is an amateur, an old-time home gardener or a market gardener, but is especially recommended to the man who has never tried any and wants a low-priced tool to begin with. No man who has used an

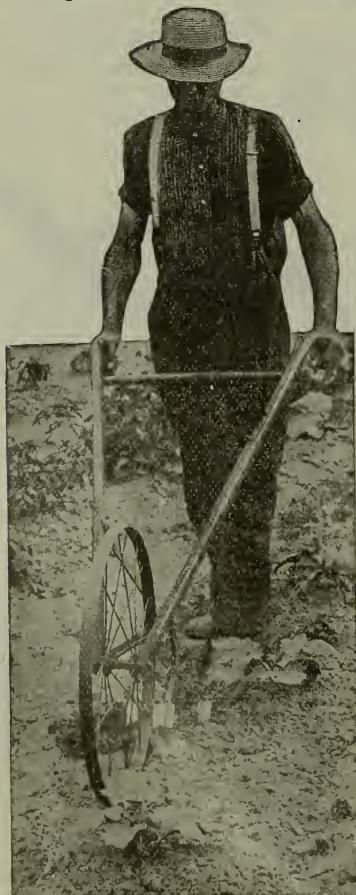
IRON AGE

No. 19-C

Wheel Cultivator and Plow

would be without it. It saves a great deal of hard work, makes more and better gardens possible.

It does the necessary plowing in many soils, opens furrows for seed or fertilizer and covers on the return trip. Has two sizes of single



Cultivating Egg Plants.

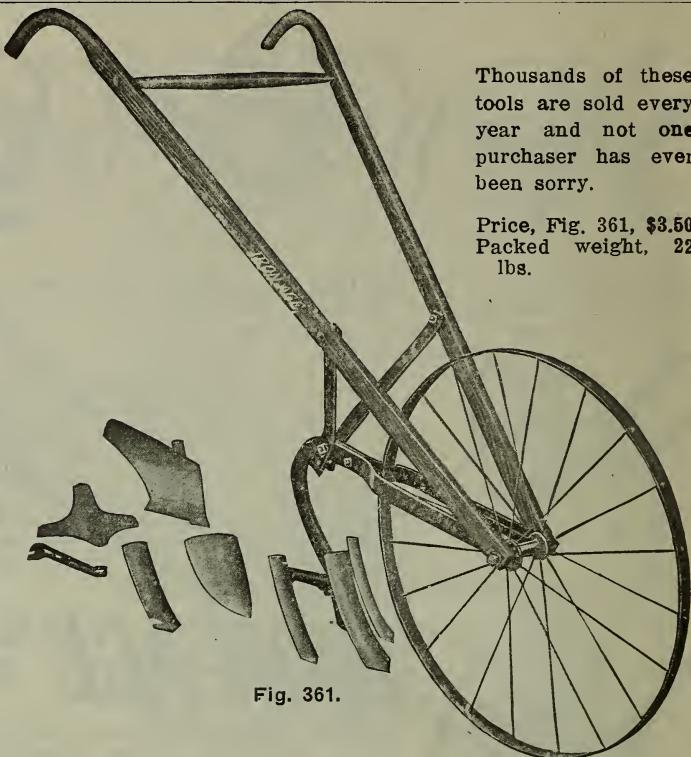


Fig. 361.

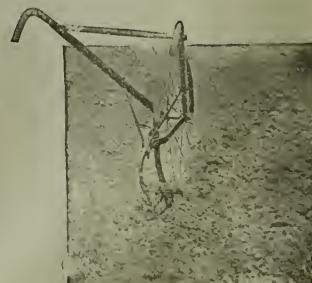
teeth that work between narrow rows, a scuffle hoe and set of three teeth on one bracket for hoeing and cultivating between the wider rows.

The old way of hoeing is entirely out of date and unnecessary. With a tool of this kind, the work is done in a tenth of the time and you go through ten times where you did once before—result, a better garden in every way, with less work—keeps the weeds down and the thorough cultivation is good for the soil and helps to hold moisture in the ground.

The gardener, in cut on the left, does work in two minutes with the No. 19-C that would take a man a half hour with the old-fashioned hoe, and he does it far better, also.

The distinctive feature of this tool is its high steel wheel—24 inches—which some sections seem to prefer. The frame is an all-steel arch in three parts—compact, light, durable. The working tools are attached in position easily and are adjustable. The plow turns a good furrow and is used for ridging or hilling the plants.

There are 33 or more combinations of "IRON AGE" Garden Wheel Hoes and Drills, ranging from \$2.50 to \$12.00—something to suit each purchaser's need and his pocketbook. Get complete "IRON AGE" DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY CATALOGUE—has full description and illustrations.



Turns a Good Furrow.

USEFUL TABLES.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Troy Weight. 24 grains, 1 pwt.; 20 pwts., 1 ounce; 12 ounces, 1 pound. Used for weighing gold, silver and jewels.

Apothecaries' Weight. 20 grains, 1 scruple; 3 scruples, 1 dram; 8 drams, 1 ounce; 12 ounces, 1 pound. The ounce and pound in this are the same as in Troy weight.

Avoirdupois Weight. 27 11-32 grains, 1 dram; 16 drams, 1 ounce; 16 ounces, 1 pound; 25 pounds, 1 quarter; 4 quarters, 1 cwt.; 2,000 pounds, 1 short ton; 2,240 pounds, 1 long ton.

Dry Measure. 2 pints, 1 quart; 8 quarts, 1 peck; 4 pecks, 1 bushel; 36 bushels, 1 chaldron.

Liquid Measure. 4 gills, 1 pint; 2 pints, 1 quart; 4 quarts, 1 gallon; 31½ gallons, 1 barrel; 2 barrels, 1 hogshead.

Time Measure. 60 seconds, 1 minute; 60 minutes, 1 hour; 24 hours, 1 day; 7 days, 1 week; 28, 29, 30 or 31 days, 1 calendar month (30 days, 1 month in computing interest); 365 days, 1 year; 366 days, 1 leap year.

Circular Measure. 60 seconds, 1 minute; 60 minutes, 1 degree; 30 degrees, 1 sign; 90 degrees, 1 quadrant; 4 quadrants, 12 signs; or 360 degrees, 1 circle.

Long Measure. 12 inches, 1 foot; 3 feet, 1 yard; 5½ yards, 1 rod; 40 rods, 1 furlong; 8 furlongs, 1 stat. mile; 3 miles, 1 league.

Cloth Measure. 2¼ inches, 1 nail; 4 nails, 1 quarter; 4 quarters, 1 yard.

Mariners' Measure. 6 feet, 1 fathom; 120 fathoms, 1 cable length; 7½ cable lengths, 1 mile; 5,280 feet, 1 stat. mile; 6,085 feet, 1 naut. mile.

Miscellaneous. 3 inches, 1 palm; 4 inches, 1 hand; 6 inches, 1 span; 18 inches, 1 cubit; 21.8 inches, 1 Bible cubit; 2½ feet, 1 military space.

Square Measure. 144 sq. inches, 1 sq. foot; 9 sq. feet, 1 sq. yard; 30¼ sq. yards, 1 sq. rod; 40 sq. rods, 1 rood; 4 roods, 1 acre; 640 acres, 1 sq. mile.

Surveyors' Measure. 7.92 inches, 1 link; 25 links, 1 rod; 4 rods, 1 chain; 10 sq. chains or 160 sq. rods, 1 acre; 640 acres, 1 sq. mile; 36 sq. miles (6 miles square), 1 township.

Cubic Measure. 1,728 cubic inches, 1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet, 1 cubic yard; 2, 150.42 cubic inches, 1 standard bushel; 268.8 cubic inches, 1 standard gallon; 1 cubic foot, about four-fifths of a bushel; 128 cubic feet, 1 cord (wood); 40 cubic feet, 1 ton (shipping).

Metric Equivalents. **Linear.** 1 centimeter, 0.3937 inches; 1 decimeter, 3.937 inches; 0.328 feet; 1 meter, 39.37 inches, 1.0936 yards; 1 dekameter, 1.9884 rods; 1 kilometer, 0.62137 mile.

Square. 1 sq. centimeter, 0.1550 sq. in.; 1 sq. decimeter, 0.1076 sq. ft.; 1 sq. meter, 1.196 sq. yds.; 1 acre, 3,954 sq. rods; 1 hektar, 2.47 acres; 1 sq. kilometer, 0.386 sq. miles.

Volume. 1 cubic centimeter, 0.061 cubic in.; 1 cubic decimeter, 0.0353 cubic ft.; 1 cubic meter, 1 ster. 1.308 cubic yds.; 0.2759 cd, 1 liter, 0.908 qt. dry, 1.0567 qts. liq.; 1 dekaliter, 2.6417 gals.; .135 peck; 1 hektoliter, 2.8375 bus.

Weights. 1 gram, 0.03527 ounce; 1 kilogram, 2.2046 lbs.; 1 metric ton, 1.1023 English tons.

Approximate Metric Equivalents. 1 decimeter, 4 inches; 1 meter, 1.1 yards; 1 kilometer, ½ of mile; 1 hektar, 2½ acres; 1 ster. or cubic meter, ¼ of a cord; 1 liter, 1.06 qts. liquid, 0.9 quarts dry; 1 hektoliter, 2½ bushels; 1 kilogram, 2½ lbs.; 1 metric ton, 2,200 lbs.

Measurements of an Acre. The following will

be found useful in arriving at accuracy in estimating the amount of land in different pieces of ground under cultivation; 5 yards wide by 968 yards long, contains one acre; as do also the following measurements: 10 yards wide by 484 yards long; 20 yards wide by 242 yards long; 40 yards wide by 121 long; 70 yards wide by 69½ yards long; 60 feet wide by 726 feet long; 110 feet wide by 396 feet long; 120 feet wide by 363 feet long; 220 feet wide by 198 feet long; 240 feet wide by 181½ feet long, and 440 feet wide by 99 feet long.

REFERENCE TABLES.

Quantity of Seed Requisite to Produce a Given Number of Plants and Sow an Acre.

	Quantity per acre
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.	6 oz.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants.	1 lb.
Asparagus Roots	1000 to 7250
Barley	2½ bu.
Beans, Dwarf, 1 pint to 100 ft. of drill.	1 bu.
Beans, pole, 1 pint to 100 hills.	½ bu.
Beet, garden, 1.oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	7 lbs.
Beet, mangel, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	5 lbs.
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.	2 oz.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.	2 oz.
Buckwheat	½ bu.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	2 oz.
Carrot, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	2½ oz.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	2½ oz.
Celery, 1 oz. to 15,000 plants.	2 oz.
Chicory	4 lbs.
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch.	6 lbs.
Clover, Lucerne	15 to 25 lbs.
Clover, Crimson Trefoil	10 to 15 lbs.
Clover, Large Red and Medium	8 to 12 lbs.
Collards, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Corn, rice (shelled)	2 qts.
Corn, sweet, ¼ pint to 100 hills.	6 qts.
Cress, ¾ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	12 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills.	1 to 3 lbs.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.	4 oz.
Endive, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	4½ lbs.
Flax, broadcast	½ bu.
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill.	...
Gourd, 2 oz. to 100 hills.	...
Grass, Blue, Kentucky	1 to 2 bu.
Grass, Blue, English	1 bu.
Grass, Hungarian and Millet	½ bu.
Grass, Mixed Lawn	3 to 5 bu.
Grass, Red Top, Fancy Clean	8 to 10 lbs.
Grass, Red Top, Chaff Seed	20 to 28 lbs.
Grass, Timothy	¼ bu.
Grass, Orchard, Perennial Rye, Fowl Meadow	2 bu.
Hemp	½ bu.
Horse Radish Roots	10,000 to 15,000
Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Kohl Rabi, ½ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	4 lbs.
Leek, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	4 lbs.
Lettuce, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	3 lbs.
Martynia, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	5 lbs.
Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills.	1 to 3 lbs.
Melon, Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills.	1½ to 4 lbs.
Nasturtium, 2 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	15 lbs.
Okra, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	8 lbs.
Onion Seed, ½ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	4 to 5 lbs.
Onion Seed, for sets	40 to 80 lbs.
Onion Sets, 1 quart to 40 feet of drill.	8 bu.
Parsnip, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	3 lbs.
Parsley, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	3 lbs.
Peas, garden, 1 pint to 100 feet of drill.	1 to 3 bu.
Peas, field	2 bu.
Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.	3 oz
Pumpkin, ½ qt. to 100 hills.	3 to 4 lbs.

USEFUL TABLES—Continued.

REFERENCE TABLES (Continued).

Quantity per acre

Radish, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill	10 to 12 lbs.
Rye	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
Salsify, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill	8 lbs.
Spinach, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill	8 lbs.
Spurry	15 lbs.
Summer Savory	$\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Sunflower	8 lbs.
Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.
Squash, Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.
Tomato, 1 oz. to 4,500 plants	1 oz.
Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	1 to 3 lbs.
Vetches	2 bu.

Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at Given Distances.

Dis. apart.	No. plants	Dis. apart.	No. plants
12x 1 in.	522,720	36x36 in.	4,480
12x 3 in.	174,240	42x12 in.	12,446
12x12 in.	43,560	42x24 in.	6,223
16x 1 in.	392,040	42x36 in.	4,148
18x 1 in.	348,480	48x12 in.	10,890
18x 3 in.	116,160	48x18 in.	7,790
18x12 in.	29,040	48x24 in.	5,445
18x18 in.	19,360	48x30 in.	4,356
20x 1 in.	313,635	48x36 in.	3,630
20x20 in.	15,681	48x48 in.	2,723
24x 1 in.	261,360	60x36 in.	2,901
24x18 in.	15,520	60x48 in.	2,178
24x24 in.	10,890	60x60 in.	1,743
30x 1 in.	209,088	8x 1 ft.	5,445
30x 6 in.	34,848	8x 3 ft.	1,815
30x12 in.	17,424	8x 8 ft.	680
30x16 in.	13,068	10x 1 ft.	4,356
30x20 in.	10,454	10x 6 ft.	726
30x24 in.	8,712	10x10 ft.	435
30x30 in.	6,970	12x 1 ft.	3,630
36x 3 in.	58,080	12x 5 ft.	736
36x12 in.	14,520	12x12 ft.	302
36x18 in.	9,680	16x 1 ft.	2,722
36x24 in.	7,260	16x16 ft.	170

WEIGHT PER CUBIC FOOT.

Hay, well settled	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Corn, on cob in bin	22 lbs.
Corn, shelled, in bin	45 lbs.
Wheat, in bin	48 lbs.
Oats, in bin	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Potatoes, in bin	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Average Time Required for Garden Seeds to Germinate.

Days.	Days.
Bean	5 to 10
Beet	7 to 10
Cabbage	5 to 10
Carrot	12 to 18
Cauliflower	5 to 10
Celery	10 to 20
Corn	5 to 8
Cucumber	6 to 10
Endive	5 to 10

Time Required for Maturity of Different Garden Crops Reckoned from the Day of Sowing the Seed

Days.	Days.
Beans, String	45 to 65
Beans, Shell	.65 to 70
Beets, Turnip	65
Beets, Long Blood	150
Cabbage, Early	105
Cabbage, Late	150
Cauliflower	110
Corn	75
Eggplant	150 to 160
Lettuce	65

LEGAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

POUNDS PER BUSHEL.

ARTICLES	Ills.	Iowa	Wis.	Mich.	Ind.	Mo.	Kas.	N. Y.	Ohio
Apples, dried	24	24	28	22	25	24	24	22	22
Apples, green	50	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bran	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Barley	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Beans, white	60	60	60	60	60	60	62	60	60
Beans, Castor	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Buckwheat	52	52	50	48	50	52	52	48	50
Broom Corn Seed	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	30
Beets	60	50	—	—	—	—	—	56	—
Carrots	55	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Charcoal	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Coal, stone	80	80	—	—	80	80	—	80	80
Coke	40	38	—	—	—	—	—	40	—
Corn, shelled	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Corn, ear	70	70	70	68	70	70	70	68	68
Corn Meal	48	48	48	50	50	50	50	50	50
Cranberries	33	—	40	33	—	—	—	—	—
Dried Peaches	23	23	28	28	33	33	33	32	33
Flax Seed	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Grass Seed, Blue	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	10
Grass, Clover	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Grass, Hungarian	48	48	48	50	—	48	48	50	50
Grass, Millet	50	48	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Grass, Orchard	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Grass, Red Top	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Grass, Timothy	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	44	45
German Lupine	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hemp Seed	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Hickory Nuts	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malt, Barley	38	36	34	38	38	38	34	34	34
Mineral Coal	40	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—
Middlings, fine	40	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—
Middlings, coarse	30	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
Oats	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Onions	57	57	57	54	48	57	57	57	50
Onions, top	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	25
Onions, sets	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osage Orange	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parsnips	55	—	—	55	44	44	—	—	—
Potatoes	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Potatoes, Sweet	50	46	55	56	55	56	56	55	50
Peas, dried	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Peas, in pods	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pop Corn	70	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—
Quick Lime	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Rye	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Salt, coarse	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Salt, fine	55	50	56	56	50	50	50	56	50
Turnips, Rutabaga	55	55	56	58	55	50	50	55	60
Turnips, white	—	42	—	42	42	42	42	—	—
Wheat	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60

To Predict Frost.

When in fall or spring the sunshine is very hot, and the shade very cold and the shadows very deep, look out for frost, because the air is dry and radiation little checked.

To Protect Plants From Light Frosts.

Make a smudge in the garden or vineyard at night when the frost is expected. Rubbish or litter and tar make the best smudge. Syringe the plants thoroughly at night-fall. Vegetables liable to injury by slight frosts are Beans, Corn, Cucumbers, Egg Plant, Melons, Okra, Pepper, Pumpkin, Squash, Sweet Potato, Tomato. House plants will stand about ten degrees more cold if well wrapped in stout paper.

FREIGHT RATES FROM KANSAS CITY.



REIGHT RATES from Kansas City to points West and Southwest are low. In the list below we show the principal towns in a number of States and from it you can figure the charges within a few cents on any bill of seeds you may wish to purchase in Kansas City. You don't need to lose any time in writing for Freight Rates, because if your town is not in the list, take the nearest town to you that is shown and use the rates to that place; the rate to your own station will not differ more than a few cents either way. If you have any difficulty, however, write us and we will cheerfully quote rates and give you exact figures on anything you may require.

ALABAMA

Birmingham . . . . .	.52
Mobile . . . . .	.50

ARIZONA.

Ash Forks	2.50
Benson	2.31
Deming	1.60
Flagstaff	2.50
Gila City	2.50
Grande Canyon	2.35
Holbrook	2.50
Kingman	2.50
Lordsburg	2.03
Nogales	2.50
Phoenix	2.70
Prescott	2.70
Tucson	2.41
Wilcox	2.19
Yuma	2.50

ARKANSAS

Ashdown . . . . .	.83
Berryville . . . . .	.63
Chester . . . . .	.65
Clarksville . . . . .	.68
De Queen . . . . .	.83
Fayetteville . . . . .	.51
Fort Smith . . . . .	.67
Harrison . . . . .	.63
Hope	1.04
Heber . . . . .	.92
Marshall . . . . .	.73
Mena . . . . .	.75
Morrillton . . . . .	.74
Nashville . . . . .	.96
Ozark . . . . .	.65
Rogers . . . . .	.45
St. Paul . . . . .	.84
Waldron . . . . .	.82
Yellville . . . . .	.45
Russelville . . . . .	.73

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles	1.10
San Francisco	1.10

CANADA

Toronto . . . . .	.50
Cleacum . . . . .	.50

COLORADO

Burlington . . . . .	.78
Cheyenne Wells . . . . .	.79
Chivington . . . . .	.80
Denver . . . . .	.80
Durango	1.85
Fort Morgan . . . . .	.80
Gunnison . . . . .	.63
Granada . . . . .	.79

Grand Junction

1.90

Greeley

.70

Holly

.78

Lamar

.80

Limon

.80

La Junta

.80

Lyons

.80

Montrose

1.85

Pagosa Springs

1.94

Pueblo

.80

Rifle

1.80

Sterling

.80

Steamboat Springs

1.90

Trinidad

.80

Wray

.79

Salida

1.30

IOWA

Bedford . . . . .	.27
Blockton . . . . .	.26
Corning . . . . .	.30
Conway . . . . .	.27
Clarinda . . . . .	.27
Creston . . . . .	.27
Davis . . . . .	.27
Elliott . . . . .	.33
Glenwood . . . . .	.26
Hastings . . . . .	.28
Malvern . . . . .	.27
Prescott . . . . .	.30
Pacific Junction . . . . .	.25
Red Oak . . . . .	.30
Randolph . . . . .	.30
Sidney . . . . .	.30
Shenandoah . . . . .	.25

CONNECTICUT

Hartford

.65

New Haven

.65

DELAWARE

Dover

.62

Wilmington

.60

GEORGIA

Atlanta

.52

Macon

.52

IDAHO

Bonner's Ferry

2.20

Blackfoot

1.56

Boise City

2.00

Eastport

2.20

Grangeville

2.48

Kimberly

2.00

Mackay

1.95

Mt. Home

2.00

Moscow

2.20

Montpelier

1.56

Payette

2.15

Pocatello

1.56

Rathdrum

2.20

Spencer

1.58

St. Anthony

1.80

Twin Falls

2.00

Weiser

2.16

ILLINOIS

Bloomington

.32

Quincy

.27

Decatur

.30

INDIANA

Ft. Wayne

.43

Indianapolis

.46

Valparaiso

.42

Abilene . . . . .	.38
Atchison . . . . .	.15
Anthony . . . . .	.57
Baldwin . . . . .	.25
Belleville . . . . .	.38
Beloit . . . . .	.43
Bucklin . . . . .	.68
Columbus . . . . .	.35
Concordia . . . . .	.38
Council Grove . . . . .	.35
Chetopa . . . . .	.40
Clay Center . . . . .	.37
Coffeyville . . . . .	.42
Colby . . . . .	.70
Dodge City . . . . .	.71
Eldorado . . . . .	.45
Englewood . . . . .	.70
Emporia . . . . .	.35
Eureka . . . . .	.44
Florence . . . . .	.40
Fort Scott . . . . .	.25
Garden City . . . . .	.75
Goodland . . . . .	.75
Great Bend . . . . .	.54
Harper . . . . .	.57
Hays . . . . .	.59
Hutchinson . . . . .	.50
Hunnewell . . . . .	.57
Independence . . . . .	.42
Iola . . . . .	.31
Kiowa . . . . .	.60
Lawrence . . . . .	.15
Leavenworth . . . . .	.13
Liberal . . . . .	.73
Manhattan . . . . .	.28
Meade . . . . .	.70
Medicine Lodge . . . . .	.59
Minneapolis . . . . .	.47
Newton . . . . .	.45
Norton . . . . .	.62

FREIGHT RATES—Continued.

Osage City . . . . .	.28
Ottawa . . . . .	.19
Parsons . . . . .	.35
Peabody . . . . .	.42
Pittsburg . . . . .	.33
Phillipsburg . . . . .	.55
St. Francis . . . . .	.74
Salina . . . . .	.43
Scott City . . . . .	.70
Smith Center . . . . .	.47
Syracuse . . . . .	.75
Topeka . . . . .	.19
Wichita . . . . .	.50
Winfield . . . . .	.55
Yates Center . . . . .	.38

KENTUCKY

Frankfort . . . . .	.54
Lexington . . . . .	.55
Bowling Green . . . . .	.55

LOUISIANA

Alexandria . . . . .	.95
De Ridder	1.04
De Quincy	1.04
Kinder . . . . .	.98
Lake Charles . . . . .	.98
Mansfield	1.04
Monroe . . . . .	.95
Many . . . . .	.87
Natchitoches	1.12
Shreveport . . . . .	.95

MARYLAND

Baltimore . . . . .	.59
Hagerstown . . . . .	.59

MICHIGAN

Detroit . . . . .	.55
Ulma . . . . .	.58
Grand Rapids . . . . .	.55

MINNESOTA

Rochester . . . . .	.45
Mennagals . . . . .	.45

MISSOURI

Aurora . . . . .	.33
Bolivar . . . . .	.33
Buckner . . . . .	.14
Cassville . . . . .	.44
Cameron . . . . .	.21
Carrollton . . . . .	.23
Chillicothe . . . . .	.24
Grant City . . . . .	.26
Gallatin . . . . .	.24
Harrisonville . . . . .	.17
Higginsville . . . . .	.18
Joplin . . . . .	.35
Lamar . . . . .	.30
Lexington . . . . .	.18
Mt. Vernon . . . . .	.30
Marshall . . . . .	.24
Neosha . . . . .	.33
Nevada . . . . .	.25
Odessa . . . . .	.18
Pattensburg . . . . .	.24
Pleasant Hill . . . . .	.16
Princeton . . . . .	.27
St. Joe . . . . .	.17
Sedalia . . . . .	.21
Springfield . . . . .	.33

NEBRASKA

Warsaw . . . . .	.33
Alexandria . . . . .	.38
Alliance . . . . .	.99
Beatrice . . . . .	.28
Blue Hill . . . . .	.38
Broken Bow . . . . .	.73
Chadron	1.13
Columbus . . . . .	.42
Crawford	1.14
Danbury . . . . .	.66
David City . . . . .	.39
Edgar . . . . .	.38
Fairbury . . . . .	.33
Falls City . . . . .	.23
Fremont . . . . .	.36
Grand Island . . . . .	.44

SOUTH DAKOTA

Ardmore	1.08
Belle Fourche	1.34
Custer	1.08
Deadwood	1.13
Edgemont	1.08
Hot Springs	1.08
Rapid City	1.31

TEXAS

Abilene	1.04
Amarillo	1.12
Austin	1.12
Beaumont	1.12
Brownwood	1.04
Big Springs	1.04
Brenham	1.12
Canadian	1.08
Canyon City	1.08
Childress	1.08
Clarendon	1.09
Corpus Christi	1.12
Denison	1.04
Eagle Pass	1.30
El Paso	1.30
Fort Worth	1.04
Galveston	1.12
Gatesville	1.12
Greenville	1.04
Hereford	1.20
Houston	1.12
Kerrville	1.18
Laredo	1.30
Longview	1.12
Livingston	1.12
Llano	1.12
Marfa	1.54
Memphis	1.08
New Braunfels	1.12
Palestine	1.12
Paris	1.04
Pecos	1.35
Plainview	1.24
Sweetwater	1.04
Santiago	1.36
San Antonio	1.12
Stanford	1.04
Quanah	1.04
Temple	1.04
Texline	1.31
Uvalde	1.22
Victoria	1.12
Waco	1.04
Washburn	1.12
Wichita Falls	1.04

UTAH

Brigham	1.69
Farmington	1.53
Frisco	2.04
Heber	1.53
Logan	1.56
Manti	1.71
Marysville	1.99
Ogden	1.53
Provo	1.53
Salt Lake	1.53
Price	1.53

VIRGINIA

Ely	2.97
Eureka	3.41
Reno	3.22
Tonopah	3.94
Winnemucca	2.80

WYOMING

Casper	1.45
Cheyenne . . . . .	.80
Cody	1.87
Douglas	1.50
Evanston	1.70
Green River	1.70
Guernsey	1.25
Lander	2.00
Laramie	1.19
Lynchburg . . . . .	.55
Martinsville . . . . .	.65
Moorecroft	1.43
New Castle	1.30
Rawlins	1.49
Sheridan	1.61
Wolcott	1.45
Wolton	1.84

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Royal Quality SEEDS



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Our POULTRY FEED

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Right**